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SENEGALESE ACTIONS IN GAMBIA SEEN AS INTERFERENCE

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI LE PROLETAIRE in French Dec 80 p 7

[Article by Amadou Top: "The Senegalese Parachutists' Real Mission"]

[Text] The massive intervention by Senegalese troops in Gambia at the end of October 1980 constitutes grounds for concern for the people of Gambia and Senegal, while at the same time giving another dimension to the expansionist activities of the Senegalese Government that is more and more openly making itself the relay of imperialist interests in our subregion.

After various dodges, the Gambian Government issued a statement in which it deftly evaded the meaning of the presence of Senegalese troops in Gambia and referred to cooperative agreements signed between the two countries (with no additional information), providing for mutual support in case of need. The investigations conducted by J.D.B. in the affair lead us to be seriously concerned about the Senegalese Government's tendency to play gendarme in the subregion.

After failing in his plan to establish a pan-African force within the OAU whose obvious objective would be to oppose the struggling people's forces, is Senghor achieving his dream at the subregional level?

A small country of 11,295 square km (with a population of approximately 400,000), Gambia, enclaved in Senegal, is experiencing an internal situation that has been especially perturbed since the beginning of the year.

This country, whose economy revolves around tourism and peanut farming, is extremely poor.

Endemic unemployment (one of the highest rates in western Africa), extreme indebtedness that renders it totally dependent on foreign countries, nepotism, and the eccentricities of the corrupted local bourgeoisie are the causes of a discontent that has expressed itself in a violent way since the beginning of the year.

Despite an unlimited multiparty system, "democratic alternation" has not become operative since the country achieved "independence" in 1965.

Mr Jawara's party has stayed in power and has always found means to brush aside the opposition in times of major "political confrontations."

To complete the picture, we have to point out that Gambia has no army, but a police force, the "Field Forces," that acts as a militia and a presidential guard and is believed to number 800 persons.

1980: Serious Unrest

Beginning in early 1980, completely new forms of political intervention were developing that in no time sowed panic among the ranks of Gambia's bourgeoisie.

February 1980: Threats were made against the president of the National Bank in an anonymous letter.

For this reason, the "Field Forces" spread out all around the bank and conducted routine searches and looting in the city of Banjul.

April 1980: The president of the republic's yacht was burned.

August 1980: Another of the president's yachts suffered the same fate.

Since July 1980, just before the beginning of the tourist season, a series of writings have appeared on the walls of the capital calling for social justice--the arrest of the men of the corrupt regime--the end of exploitation, etc. The walls of the president's palace have not been spared.

Interference

In spite of the methods employed, Jawara's regime has been unable to identify the perpetrators of these various deeds.

The situation became more serious with the assassination of the commanding officer of the "Field Forces," Mr Eku Mahoney, by a policeman on Monday, 27 October 1980. The latter claimed that he did it because his superior caught him smoking hashish.

This version did not satisfy the Gambian regime and it insisted on seeing an attack by the opposition behind this incident.

From that time on, things moved fast.

Monday, 29 October--Gambia broke diplomatic relations with Libya. Gambia suspected Libya (whose representation in Banjul is more than 50 people strong) of being implicated in the events that had occurred.

The uneasiness was reinforced by the fact that Ahmad Niasse, called the "Kaolack Ayatollah," was alleged to have already conducted recruitment of Gambians and circulated cassettes containing calls for revolt on both sides of the Senegalese-Gambian border.

Moreover, Gambia had already extradited some Senegalese arrested in this connection; all this explaining in particular the fact that, since the beginning of the year, Senegal's secret service had a post installed in Gambia to monitor the situation more closely.

Thursday, 30 October--Senegalese parachutists, estimated at 500 elements, from the Thiaroye base, arrived in Banjul by land and air. They brought with them two or three helicopters and light armored vehicles and took up positions all around "Yundum" airport (which was closed to traffic for a day and a half), at Barra, Farafeni, Bakau (at the "police station"), and in the vicinity of the president's residence.

Rumors were then circulated that the Senegalese had come to protect Gambia against an imminent attack from Libya.

However, on Friday, 31 October, the Gambian radio announced that the Senegalese and Gambian troops were carrying out routine military maneuvers. A strange fact: the "Field Forces" were unarmed; all the policemen having had less than 1 year of service were put on leave. It was now obvious that the report of military maneuvers was a stage production (Senghor had good teachers).

The same day, the Gambian Government announced the ban of both of Gambia's political parties, under the provisions of the "Clubs and Societies Act," a law promulgated after the 1974 strikes to regulate the existence of associations and clubs:

The GSRF (Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party), led by P. Georges, reported to be an organization attracting nationalist intellectuals; and the MOJA (Movement of Justice in Africa), established in 1980, that has a following primarily among the middle class, young people, and the Lumpen proletariat. This group (which has no ties with Liberia's MOJA), was said to include some Marxist elements. Without precise principles, the MOJA does not participate in the political elections game that, in its opinion, has no prospects for people.

On this same Friday, 31 October, at 11:45 am, the Gambian Government had five leaders of the MOJA arrested, charged with "possession" of subversive literature and weapons (without any other indication or proof).

The ones involved are: Koto Sallah, Pa Joop, Modou Mboge, Fakeba Jawara, and Saloum Tamba.

For the time being, the members of the MOJA are in prison. Their trial, hurriedly set up on 7 November, was postponed due to a legal flaw. The case did not even have a number.

Thus it is clear that the Senegalese Army did not enter Gambia to carry out maneuvers.

Nor did it go there to protect the country from a Libyan military intervention (which is not its role, although, in view of its resources, we have doubts about its ability to accomplish this mission if this proved necessary).

It entered Gambia to protect the regime against the increase in the struggles of the Gambian people. That is called interfering in the internal affairs of a country.

Senghor's government, so prompt to expose certain foreign interventions, should start by harboring fewer supremacist ambitions in the subregion and by understanding that playing the role of gendarme has never been a success for the lackeys of imperialism who have already tried it.

MEANING OF LIBYAN-CHADIAN MERGER EXPLAINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 81 pp 97-98

[Article by Alex Rondon]

[Text] THE HOWL of disapproval at the "merger" announced in Tripoli between Chad and Libya and the subsequent reaction of the French to send troops to reinforce garrisons in Central Africa have obscured one or two questions that are fundamental to any appreciation of the recent happenings in Chad.

What are the conditions which permitted the Libyan penetration, militarily and diplomatically, into Chad? What chances, if any, are there for the success of the "merger"? And what is the possibility of further "destabilisation" in West Africa by Libya?

The most surprising fact is that it took Colonel Gaddafi so long to seize the opportunity to move into Chad. For over two years he had been helping Goukhoum Weddeye, sometimes inclining towards southerners, led by Colonel Kamougue, the leader of the southern faction and of the Forces Armées Tchadiennes. He has paraded Ahmed Agaj, the Foreign Minister in the Transitional Government of National Unity for the last few years. Goukhoum Weddeye was never an ardent supporter of Libya, but once the split occurred within the Transitional Government of National Unity, when Hissen Habre and the French forces had left Chad, the only recourse was to Libya.

The result has been the announcement of a treaty, signed on June 15, 1980 and recently ratified by Libya. It was between Libya and — a point that has been missed by all observers — the Secretary General of FROLINAT, Ibrahim Youssouf. As the latter is not a member of the GUNT, it poses a delicate problem as to the legality of the agreement. Indeed, all the evidence suggests that Goukhoum has been pushed into

a corner — and certainly those who have sympathised with his camp within FROLINAT were surprised at the announcement of the merger. This has been the legal justification of the next step taken: the agreement to work to achieve "full unity" between the two countries.

As this is the element of the Libyan presence in Chad which has caused the outcry among other states, it is noteworthy that the Chadians have been the first to put a distance between themselves and Libya. A Chadian communiqué merely said that the alliance — which is what the Libyans also call it — does not imply that Chad has been handed to the Colonel on a "silver platter". What it does say is interesting, though.

The first clause of the agreement calls for "a Jamahiri unity in which the authority, arms and resources are in the hands of the people: their instruments being the peoples' congresses and committees." It also states that the frontiers between the two countries will be opened and expresses gratitude, specifically to Nigeria for the role it has played in trying to bring peace to Chad. It also "affirms the continuation of (Libyan) support for the fraternal Republic of Chad in order to ensure the freedom and independence of its people and to eliminate the remnants of agents' reaction which co-operates with colonialism inside and outside the country."

This is a far cry from full unity, about which so many states have become concerned. Indeed, a careful reading of the first clause implies that the peoples' committees in the regions and localities will assume control of their own political affairs. This has considerable implications for the future of Chad. It also fulfils the apparent issue of Libyan annexation, though one must bear

in mind that the status of the agreement stipulating that territory will be ignored permits Gaddafi to repeat King Hassan's Green March by colonising the Sahara Strip which has claimed and occupied by Libya as far back as 1973.

Under the defence pact, Libya is able to send officers to help train the new Egyptian armed arms.

Here the problems arise. For Libyans are by no means united over Libya. Hassan states has become a peripheral issue, on a number of his band of supporters appearing in Qaddafi's attempt to find more than an ideological touch of Marxism. Colonel Khamis and his supporters have not become the key to any notion of unity with Chad. Colonel Gaddafi's notion of unity is primarily an Islamic one. The history of tribalism and recent religious massacres in Chad preclude any enthusiastic adoption of unity with Gaddafi. Libya's Colonel Khamis has already said that unity with Libya would be an "impossible marriage". Though he has fused with Tripoli, the evidence suggests that Colonel Khamis is more interested in his own survival and position in a future unified Chad (having his doubts on his representation of the north) than any ideological or ideological aim.

More disturbing, both for the domestic position of Chad and for those who might expect him with the idea of Libyan control of Chad is the target with which the announcement of the "merger" was greeted by those who have been most sympathetic to Gaddafi. It amounts to a U-turn. For though Gaddafi has been suspicious of France, he has always maintained that the Sahara Strip is an issue that cannot be overlooked. All the evidence is that for want of support from elsewhere in Africa, he turned to Libya. However, he has been pushed much further. The defence pact with Libya of June, 1980, can also be questioned from the Chadian side. It was signed by Ibrahim Vissouma, the secretary general of FROLINAT and, significantly, not a member of the GUNT. Vissouma used to be responsible for external affairs in FROLINAT and has since been closely associated with Ahmed Achi, the Foreign Minister in the GUNT. There are other members of the Provisional Revolutionary Council who have previously raised doubts as to whether they accept the agreement in legal

Ahmed Achi, as has long been known, has been financed and armed by Libya. He is an extremist man and he has threatened against Gaddafi's notion of FROLINAT for several months. His attitude to Chadian unity — in spite of public lip service to the cause — is best indicated up by his previous comments on the subject: "Je ne pense pas que je sois le même".

Given the profound divisions within northern Chad that have for so long underpinned relations within FROLINAT and certainly compromised the original revolutionary — rather crudely Marxist — aim of Ibrahim Achebe (the founder of FROLINAT who was killed in 1968) and the absence of any controlled control in Chad, it is highly unlikely that any type of consensus will emerge for the moment.

There are only the latest events in the deeply divided history of Chad since independence in which Libya has been able to play. France had the same position as Libya, only that the regions which became its closest allies from the north and throughout the first 15 years of independence the north became a quasi-autonomous part of Chad. Even the central Bank had its principal branch in Moundou, where it dealt with the currency exchange. This is the source of income on which Khamis has been able to rely.

In spite of the endless talk about north-south divisions in Sahelian countries, especially Niger and Mali, there has never been a history of such intense animosity as there is now. On the contrary, they both suffer from an over-centralised system of government. Whereas the past history of misrepresentation of the nomadic peoples of the north, neither Moussa Koko or Moussa Traore, nor Moussa Traore or Colonel Khamis, have indulged in the policies which became the hallmark of Tombalbay's regime in Chad. Nor has there been the preponderant demographic role played by Muslims or Arabophones as in Chad.

But given the fact that Chad is a unique case and the only West African country can be marked in a similar way, one has to ask what all the trouble is about.

It is the French reaction which should cause the most interest. Paris is not particularly involved in this stage, with its particular interest in Chad. Rather it has received a severe jolt. After Bokassa, whose fall was deeply embarrassing to President General de Gaulle, the French lay line in Africa, promoting the idea of expansion into non-Francophone areas in Africa. However, suddenly France's real allies — those of strategic importance — are asking

the fact that the British had been in the country for so long. The British had been in the country for so long that they had been able to establish a permanent presence in the country. The British had been in the country for so long that they had been able to establish a permanent presence in the country.

The anti-Libyan charges against various members of President Sadat, for his own part, certainly go on, still. Cautious as a military man, President Nasser has said that the Libyan presence in Chad would pose the real test for an international struggle in West Africa. Legat has referred to the charges as "unfounded" and "absurd".

Major Foreign Ministry, Major Ambassador Bessy has been seen yesterday, hoping that Legation in Chad is founded on the 1970 Legat Agreement which could lead to a cease-fire and elections involving all the factions who were signatories.

Providence, R.I., reports that the Virgin, when she first came upon the island, was met by a party of natives in the mountains to the west, where she landed, and that the natives at once took possession of the islands of this group and of the island of St. John, and that the natives on these islands were the same as those on the island of St. John.

Questions the Commission has asked include: how many of the 100,000 women on Chad's birth list could be found in the field after a comparison by Frederick Douglass, the director of IAL, showed that in only about the morning would find the whereabouts of all babies and what papers women possessed in Chad and to set up an IAL office in Chad, Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Niger to register women, establish birth up on birthright as not illegal on the claim that it is of particular interest that it is false which has prompted a number of degree of severe diplomatic and human rights issues since then and South Africa.

[illegible]

In the language of gangsters, Libya might be described as the "big hea". More subtly, Colonel Kountche described the essence of the problem in the following way: "Each country has its internal quarrels and ethnic and national particularisms. It is just these particularisms upon which a certain Libyan called Gaddafi has seized to practice subversion in our country."

Domestic dissension in sub-Saharan Africa, Libyan finance and Gaddafi's particular visions make for a rich mixture — to rich for some.)

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KAZUNGULA PONTOON BREAKDOWN--Road traffic between Zambia and Botswana has been suspended because of a breakdown of the pontoon at Kazungula border post on the Zambezi river. Senior executive officer at the public works department Mr Chilumba Mumbi said in Livingstone yesterday that there had been no direct traffic between the two countries since Sunday when the pontoon which ferried cars and other vehicles broke down. There was a fault with the engine and a mechanic had been sent to Lusaka to collect the spares for the pontoon. Mr Mumbi hoped normal traffic would resume by Friday. Traffic was now being redirected through the Victoria Falls bridge on the border between Zambia and Zimbabwe.--Zana (Text) [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jan 81 p 5]

CSO: 4420

DOS SANTOS ON RELATIONS WITH S. AFRICA, PORTUGAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, editor of O DIARIO: "We Are Going from Colonial Capitalism to Construction of People's Democracy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola (RPA), recently granted Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, editor of the Portuguese newspaper O DIARIO, an interview published a few days ago in that morning newspaper as the first in a series of articles that journalist prepared during his stay in Angola.

The purpose of his trip was to learn about the realities of the revolutionary process in the People's Republic of Angola and its progress during the phase of national reconstruction, with the intention of explaining these things more clearly to the Portuguese public.

O DIARIO: In your speech commemorating the fifth anniversary of independence, you spoke critically of the role played by the petite bourgeoisie in the revolutionary process. In what way is this undesirable behavior manifest?

President Jose Eduardo: When speaking of the negative behavior of the petite bourgeoisie one must note clearly that it does not apply to petite bourgeoisie in general. We are speaking about the reactionary sectors of this class; hence, it is not homogeneous--historical and social reality certainly demonstrate this--in the role it played in the national liberation struggle and continues to play in the phase of national reconstruction.

Rather, it applies to certain reactionary elements of the petite bourgeoisie holding key positions in business and government. Not being able to oppose our wishes, the wishes of the Angolan people, directly from the ideological point of view, they operate under cover.

Their negative behavior is manifest in disorganization of services and businesses to hamper administration, permit misappropriation of funds and goods, with uncontrolled expansion of the private sector and the black market, resulting in the rise of the nouveau riche, which in the long run could be an obstacle to radical change in Angolan economic structures.

O DIARIO: In the nation's most backward and distant regions I found an enthusiasm, a confidence and an imagination put at the service of the revolution that are less apparent in Luanda among certain classes of the population. To what do you attribute this obvious difference in the level of popular participation and how can its effects be corrected?

President Jose Eduardo: It is quite evident that there is deliberate negative behavior on the part of reactionary elements of the petite bourgeoisie as a consequence of the phenomena mentioned in the previous answer. But it should be pointed out that our having passed from a liberation-movement structure to creation of a Marxist-Leninist party forced our leading cadres at both the national and provincial level to focus their attention mainly on problems of party restructuring, at the expense of an ongoing effort of information and mobilization.

This fact made it impossible to assist and encourage the people's initiative, just as the creative capacity of the masses was not utilized sufficiently or developed fully in solving some problems of national reconstruction.

But there is, in fact, popular participation in the cities. By way of example we can mention that just very recently, during the 11 November demonstrations, the popular masses went to 1 May Square to honor their representatives, the delegates to the People's Assembly, in spite of the heavy rain that was falling.

Now that the work of changing over the MPLA from a liberation movement to a party is finished, we can engage more directly and fully in better guidance of the creativity of the masses for more effective participation in national reconstruction.

O DIARIO: For several days we lived with officers, sergeants and soldiers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] on the Kuando Kubango border where they are defending the nation's territorial integrity against the South African aggressor. I was impressed with the discipline, the technical capability, the humanism, the sense of fraternity of your armed forces. What is the role of the FAPLA as an instrument of national unity and how were you able to organize an army and air force with such a high operational capacity in so short a time?

President Jose Eduardo: Our armed forces include persons from all the nation's social classes and regions and in this way they cement national unity, bearing in mind that this unity is forged through action in defense of the common interest: defense of our nation's territorial integrity and our revolutionary accomplishments.

Furthermore, our army is a people's army, a politicized army, educated in the most noble ideas of people's defense, the ideology of the working class, of peace, progress, liberation and proletarian internationalism.

It is true that our army developed very rapidly.

But this rapid development does not result from our having any objectives beyond our borders. To the contrary, rather, our armed forces are developing on the basis of a defensive strategy. We are quite aware that not only are we located in the southern part of the African continent, occupying a strategic geographical position and having important natural resources, but we are also victims of constant attacks and threats by racist South Africa and other agents of imperialism.

It must be stressed that we achieved our existing successes thanks to the dedication and performance of our youth in defending the nation and thanks to the fruitful cooperation we have from friendly countries of the socialist community, notably the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, which have played an important role in training our cadres and transmitting their experience in organization and combat preparation.

O DIARIO: Supply and transportation problems seem to be interconnected in vast regions of the interior, affecting the pace of national reconstruction. Moreover, there is a direct relationship between such problems and foreign aggression. How can this vicious circle be broken?

President Jose Eduardo: You are right. There is no doubt that foreign aggression has been a destabilizing factor in our economic and social situation, as the attacks by the regular armed forces of racist South Africa have struck not only our military units but also our defenseless civilian population, economic targets and social facilities, especially in our southern border provinces.

This situation forces us to divert a significant part of our financial, material and human resources to develop our defensive capability, to the neglect of executing tasks of national reconstruction. That is, by increasing our defensive capability we are becoming constantly more capable of neutralizing these destabilizing factors and solving our production, supply, transportation and other problems more satisfactorily.

O DIARIO: The front-line nations are now waging in southern Africa a fight inseparable from defense of the essential values of the human condition, comparable to what Vietnam undertook and faced in the 1960s and 1970s. Within this context, the RPA now appears in the eyes of Africa and the world as the nation that has made the greatest effort for liberation of Namibia. How do the Angolan people view this historic challenge and the sacrifices it involves?

President Jose Eduardo: In the first place, we think it is the Namibian people themselves that have made the biggest effort for liberation of Namibia. But the People's Republic of Angola does seem to be the neighboring country that has been willing to make the most sacrifices through the many ways it is helping the struggle of the Namibian people in defense of their inalienable rights, independence and mastery of their own destiny.

On the other hand, to say that Angola is the enemy of South Africa is not correct. Just the opposite is true, as our country has no interest or designs on the territory or resources of South Africa. Above all, Angola never carried out any military or other form of action to interfere in the affairs of South Africa. We have joined our voice to all those throughout the world calling for abolition of the hateful and anachronistic regime of apartheid. The truth is that the People's Republic of Angola has been a victim of constant attacks perpetrated by South Africa. Its territorial borders and air space have been violated by regular units of the racist army since 1975, even at times temporarily occupying parts of our territory.

Beyond this, armed bands of Angolans organized, trained, armed, transported and financed by the racist government of South Africa, belonging to the puppet movement

UNITA of the renegade Jonas Savimbi, their ringleader and faithful servant of the South African racists, have been based upon the illegally held territory of Namibia.

And so I repeat, it is South Africa that is an enemy of the Angolan people and of the People's Republic of Angola, because of our aid and solidarity for the people of Namibia which is based upon our principle of supporting the struggle of all oppressed and colonized peoples for their national independence.

O DIARIO: What was the intent of the warning directed to imperialism and particularly to the president elect of the United States in the speech of 11 November?

President Jose Eduardo: We believe any attempt to revive puppet movements in the RPA is doomed to failure.

Angola is never opposed to the principle of normalizing relations with states that have taken a negative attitude in the past to its national liberation struggle, including the United States of America. The history of our young diplomacy abounds with examples of this nature. What we will never accept is interference in our internal affairs and imposition of prior conditions for establishing diplomatic relations.

O DIARIO: The Portuguese government continues to give extensive and conspicuous cover to the provocative activities of Savimbi and his puppets. Savimbi himself has enjoyed preferential treatment by the mass media of the Portuguese state. How do you view this attitude of the Portuguese government and what effects could it produce in relations between the RPA and Portugal?

President Jose Eduardo: As a matter of fact, some Portuguese political circles have given refuge to counterrevolutionary elements, really traitors to the cause of our people's liberation, providing all facilities for carrying out political and criminal activities against the People's Republic of Angola. It has been a matter of some concern to us that we have not seen corrective action taken against certain elements of the Portuguese press, especially some official information agencies, that go so far as to launch a deceitful and fallacious campaign for the purpose of denigrating our country, creating a false image of current economic and social conditions, in a vain effort to promote personages that have long since been rejected on the national political scene.

Such attitudes on the part of Portuguese authorities do not enhance normal development of cooperative relations between the two countries.

In fact, they represent an overt position of hostility toward our young republic, an unfriendly act that, if it continues, could in the future contribute to worsening relations between our states.

O DIARIO: In terms of the long duration of history that transcends the temporary, what prospects are seen for development of relations between the peoples of Angola and Portugal?

President Jose Eduardo: The MPLA always considered the Portuguese people as its allies, even during the liberation struggle, when the two peoples were oppressed by the colonial-fascist Salazar dictatorship.

Relations between peoples, even when they do not transcend relations between states, are always more durable. Governments pass, states can be restructured, but the ties of friendships between peoples outlast all vicissitudes.

We support the idea that the peoples of the world are brothers and in the long run are inclined to support common interests and objectives: establishment of socially just regimes, abolition of exploitation of man by man, of war, of the idea of race supremacy, and so forth, which at bottom means creation of a new world.

8834

CSO: 4401

MPLA CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORT UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Luanda, 19 Dec (AIM)--The MPLA Central Committee Report to the Extraordinary Congress was unanimously approved today. Yesterday afternoon's session was taken up with the reading of congratulatory messages to the congress by the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] and the JMPLA [MPLA Youth]. In a later session limited to the delegates, the publication committee was elected and the Economic and Social Committee, the Political-Ideological Committee and the Defense and Security Committee were named. The proceedings will continue tomorrow with a delegate discussion of the topics of the congress.

The highest body of the MPLA-TP [MPLA-Labor Party] should conclude its proceedings, now in their third day, by 23 December.

The broad Rectification Movement launched by the MPLA-JP has brought 31,098 members into the party, 2,668 of whom are women. These figures were divulged by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos presenting the Central Committee report to the congress.

Some 49.1 percent of the members are workers and 1.9 percent are peasants, insuring a majority of members from the worker-peasant alliance, a basic concern expressed by the MPLA.

The report notes that the transformation of the MPLA Movement into a party reduced the number of members of the organization, since the criteria for membership were substantially altered. The report indicates that at the time of the first congress in 1977, the MPLA Movement had 110,000 members, 30,000 of whom were in Luanda.

Regarding recruitment and mobilization of members, the MPLA document stresses quality over quantity, firmly insisting on the preservation of the party's class nature and on the struggle against petty bourgeois infiltration.

The MPLA-TP Central Committee also stressed that the party members must be characterized by their acceptance of discipline to insure unity within the party.

During yesterday's session, an accounting was taken of the South African attacks on Angolan territory, which have resulted in about 1,800 deaths in the last 3 years.

South African actions in Angola have also been responsible for 3,000 wounded, and damages estimated at \$7 billion (about 91 billion meticals).

The Statistics presented to the MPLA-TP Congress yesterday revealed that, in the period from 1978 to 1980, South Africa conducted 1,400 reconnaissance flights, 290 bombing raids and 50 troop movements on Angolan territory.

6362

CSO: 4401

UIJE BRIDGE INAUGURATED; FAPLA RANKS AWARDED IN UIJE

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Manuel Quarta, "Punza," member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, coordinator of the party provincial committee and Uije province commissioner, inaugurated late last month the bridge over the Uemba River in the municipality of Maquela do Zombo, construction of which was begun in July of last year by Construction Ministry workers.

During the ceremony the provincial delegate of the Construction Ministry and the chief executive of Uije province expressed their appreciation for the effort exerted by the construction workers in building this important structure for the region's socio-economic development. The bridge has a carrying capacity of 60 tons.

Ranks Awarded to FAPLA Fighters

Ceremonies promoting FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] fighters to the rank of sergeant were held recently in the command of the 1st Military Region. Afonso Bambi, member of the executive commission of the party provincial committee; Lieutenant Colonel "Forca Maior," adjutant commander of the 1st Military Region; Major Dino Martins and Captain Patonio, respectively chief of staff and political director the the 1st Military Region, attended the ceremony.

During the promotion ceremony the adjutant commander of the military region emphasized that this event in itself "shows recognition by the upper ranks of the armed forces for the determination, combativeness and discipline of the fighters," also taking the opportunity to refer to the important role played by the sergeant as an element of liaison between soldiers and officers.

8834
CSO: 4401

ACQUISITION OF SPANISH-BUILT CARGO SHIP

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Excerpts] "Joaquim Kapungo" is the name of a new vessel acquired by our government which since late yesterday morning has been part of the fleet of the Angola Merchant Marine Line (ANGONAVE-UEE).

This ship, built in 1978 in Spain, is to be used exclusively for exporting cement and cost the Angolan government a total investment of \$6.9 million, which is equivalent to 200 million kwanzas.

The technical specifications of the ship indicate that it has a 3,750-horsepower engine, two open holds and a capacity of 8,500 cubic meters. Its length is 104 meters and its beam is 18.70 meters.

The technical team is composed of 26 crew members, of which 11 are Angolan, 1 is Swedish and 9 are Portuguese.

To open the ceremony, Cristovao Domingos, national director of the Merchant Marine, presented a general view of our merchant marine and mentioned some of its projects.

Since independence the People's Republic of Angola has made several investments in the maritime sector, including 5 deep-water ships representing a value of about \$38 million.

The "Joaquim Kapungo," the national Merchant Marine director announced, can also transport coffee, sugar, grain in bulk or in sacks, and other dry cargo in its uncovered holds. In regard to the investments that have been made, Cristovao Domingos stressed that they "must be compared with the benefits they produce. We have found during the past few years that on the average the shipping costs for one trip are about \$1 million...The "Hoji ya Henda," the first ship purchased, has already carried a volume of freight that more than pays for what the ship cost."

8834

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST LEAGUE MESSAGE--On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the MPLA and the 3d anniversary of its establishment as a Labor Party, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party received a message from the president of the Yugoslav Communist League: "The communists, the working class and all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia have followed with admiration and aided your struggle for liberation." The message goes on to stress: "We value highly and salute all the successes and results the Angolan people, under the direction of the MPLA, are achieving in building socialist relations, and the progress and development of your youthful state." The Yugoslav Communist League also esteems "the commitment of the MPLA to complete decolonization of the peoples and nations of Africa, to peace and reduction of world tensions," the message continues. "We take this occasion to declare to you that the Yugoslav Communist League is ready to develop and promote in the future, upon agreed principles, relations with the MPLA-Labor Party in the interests of our two nonaligned countries, for the future development of the friendship of our peoples, as well as in the interest of peace and socialism in the world." [Text] [Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 2] 8834

CSO: 4401

KAMOUQUE STRESSES NEED FOR RESTORATION OF DISCIPLINE

Brazzaville MMETI in French 23 Dec 80 pp 1, 5, 8

[Interview with Col Madal Abdelkader Kamougue, vice president of the GUNT (Transitional National Union Government), by Bossoni-Odou, in Brazzaville, date not given]

(Text) In Njamena, there is no sound of gunfire. Since what has been called the defeat of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and the exile of Hisssein Habre, the question of Chad is at a decisive watershed. However, diplomatic action which has replaced the language of gunfire has been tortuous. Since the announcement that a conference of the signers of the initial Lagos accords was held Tuesday in the Nigerian capital, we have witnessed an escalation of contradictory statements. That notwithstanding, the conference was held and was attended by the president of the PCT [Chadian Labor Party], president of the republic, chief of state, president of the Council of Ministers, Col Denis Saadou-Nguesso. It represents an important stage in the peace process and national reconstruction. In transit in Brazzaville where he participated as an observer at the 16th UDEAC (Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa) summit, the vice president of the GUNT, Colonel Kamougue, answered the questions of our colleague Bossoni-Odou on the Chadian drama.

MMETI: Mr Vice President, when you arrived in Brazzaville last Wednesday, you told the press that after Hisssein Habre's defeat the greatest job that remains to be done is that of the country's reconstruction. You meant that the stage of durable peace is only a matter of time; therefore, how do you envisage the work of national reconstruction?

Col Madal Abdelkader Kamougue: Yes! We dare to hope that with the end of hostilities in the dramatic Chadian conflict a new era is beginning for which reconstruction must be a priority, for every war has the consequence of destroying; therefore, we must rebuild. This reconstruction will surely require enormous resources for which we dare to make an appeal for international aid. Since Chad

has been ruined, it goes without saying that it will be unable on its own to carry out this reconstruction which is dear to all Chadians. Therefore, we must for that reason ensure that there is much discipline throughout the country. Hostilities create disorder; and, of necessity, we must reestablish discipline not only at the level of the masses but also among the authorities. We must also finalize the application of the Lagos agreements, since the present government, you know, is a transition or coalition government, therefore, a provisional government. Necessarily the process must be initiated quite rapidly to permit the holding of free elections, thus allowing new institutions to be installed in Chad, with account taken, of course, of Chadian realities and account also taken of everything that might have engendered this rebellion. It is, therefore, a problem of officials; and I dare to hope that all of them will agree to understand the need to work tirelessly for this reconstruction.

MUTZ: Colonel, the international press and the Western press in particular think that even without Hissouin Habre, the Chadian problem remains, because, according to the press, even the agreements signed by the GUNT with Libya are not unanimously accepted by your government. Do you share this opinion?

OMAK: Effectively, the press has picked up the problem which you described to me, the problem of a kind of treaty or friendship agreement. I will have to repeat myself, because I have already had the opportunity to say it: within the GUNT, such a problem has never been raised. Consequently, this agreement which was signed or the friendship treaty does not in fact commit the GUNT. We want to establish cooperation relations, to sign friendship treaties in the name of the Chadian people with all countries which favor peace and freedom. However, at this particularly troubled point in time, I do not have to tell you that a treaty signed under somewhat suspicious circumstances does not commit the GUNT. This problem--no, it is not really a problem, because on the legal level it is a nonexistent agreement. And that should not overly bother either the Chadians or African opinion, because the time will come when this question will be taken up by the government.

MUTZ: Mr Vice President, that quite well confirms what you told the weekly, *JEUNE AFRIQUE*. And if we were to ask your personal opinion on the occupation by Libya of the Aouzou strip, what would you say?

OMAK: You know, I was the Chadian Government's minister of foreign affairs under Malloum, and I brought up this problem before both African and international organizations and defended this dossier before the UN Security Council. For us, the problem of the Aouzou strip remains. And we dare to hope that thanks to Libya's good understanding of the problem, this dispute will find a solution to the extent that the charter of our Pan-African organization provides for respecting the borders bequeathed by colonization. I should say here that at the time the French turned over the government to the Chadians, we did indeed occupy the Aouzou strip and installed a military post there.

Consequently, for us it is a dispute which remains and for which we must once again resume negotiations with the Libyan Government to find a happy outcome.

MWETI: Colonel, observers have given a double meaning to your visit to Brazzaville. That is understandable because you participated as an observer at the 16th UDEAC summit, and you took part in the roundtable on Chad. It is at one and the same time an eventual return to the UDEAC and an important stage before the meeting which will be held on 23 December in Lagos.

CWAK: As you have said, my presence here in Brazzaville at the UDEAC summit has a double meaning.

First, as a cofounding member of this Union, we were forced to leave that family as the result of grievances. In 1975, we resumed our relations with the Union. And it was I who had to take the initiatives with a view to our reintegration into the Union. The initiatives were going along nicely; and, at the time of this Union's ministerial meeting in Pointe-Noire, we had to submit a memorandum which was distributed to all the member countries on the basis of which negotiations are to be resumed so as to accelerate Chad's return to this Union. At a time when large groupings of countries are in vogue, I cannot see Chad going it alone. Someone said: "Misfortune befalls the man who travels alone." I feel that we cannot travel alone; we are forced to join a subregional organization. And Central Africa is quite patently the framework, account taken of historical and blood relations, as President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has said, which unite the countries of Central Africa. Therefore, that is the first meaning of my presence here.

As for the second meaning, it goes without saying that when chiefs of state find themselves at these kinds of meetings, even though they are predominantly economic in nature, it is at these places that political problems are taken up. And since Chad has just experienced a watershed with the surrender of the rebellion, it was normal for us to come here to explain the new situation to the leading chiefs of state of Central Africa, who are quite concerned by the situation prevailing in Chad, for a sick Chad means that Central Africa is also sick. It was, therefore, normal for me to come here to inform the chiefs of state in such a way that, within the framework of the OAU, they might be helpful in the search for actions to be taken to rapidly provide a peaceful solution which is so desired not only by Chadians but by all of Africa.

MWETI: One last question, Colonel. Many observers have described your party's alliance with that of President Goukouni Oueddei as ephemeral. Is that true?

CWAK: You know, I cannot predict the future. I must say quite simply that as far as I am concerned, my sincere and profound determination is to be able to work toward a return to peace and the democratic exercise of political life in Chad. If that is the desire of President Goukouni, it goes without saying that together we will be successful in moving forward and giving the Chadian people confidence and hope. As I said, I cannot predict the future. I am prepared to work along these lines for the return of peace to Chad. I feel that President Goukouni is also prepared to work along these lines, as we work together continually. Not long ago, he issued an appeal to all Chadians for national reconciliation, to avoid acts of vengeance and to work for the unity of Chad. I feel that President Goukouni's statement in a way tends to give the lie to the prophets of doom who are trying to sow the seeds of division, because they are happy if Chad is sick but unhappy if Chad is in good health. That is too bad.

Therefore, it is a problem of men. And since man is complex to the degree that he fails to exteriorize, it is very difficult for me to express a definitive opinion. The main thing is that both of us are convinced of the need for returning peace to Chad and stopping the suffering of the Chadian people.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SUDANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A trade agreement was signed between the Chamber of Commerce (ECC) of Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan during a recent working visit to the Sudan of a delegation of the ECC.

Comrade Ayenew Bitewlign, President of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce signed the agreement during the visit to the Sudan of the Chamber's delegation from January 8 to 14.

The Ethiopian delegation which was made up of representatives of the Ethiopian Beverages Corporation and Coffee Marketing Corporation visited the Democratic Republic of the Sudan at the invitation of the Sudanese Chamber of Commerce.

Members of the delegation of the ECC had during their working visit to the Sudan held extensive talks with officials of the Sudanese government and heads of developments agencies and private business firms on ways of expanding trade between the two sisterly neighbouring countries following which agreement was signed to this effect.

The two sister chambers of commerce also agreed to participate in each others trade fairs, exhibitions and meetings and exchange delegations, and publications dealing with government trade policies and regulations.

The delegation of the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce returned here Wednesday.

CSO: 4420

STATISTICS GIVEN FOR KULO KONTA PROVINCE PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

JIMMA (ENA) — Rapid political, economic and social progress has been registered in Kulo Kunta province, Kafa region, since the upsurge of the Revolution.

The people of the province who were subjected to age-old oppression during the *feyod*-bourgeois regime are now enjoying the fruits of the Revolution, according to a provincial report.

The report notes the major achievements of the people in the last six years of revolutionary struggle. The people have overcome the bondage of tenancy and ignorance once imposed on them by the members of the ruling clique. They have expressed their deep love for the Revolution by teaching a lesson to the class enemies.

A total of 1,500 militiamen have been deployed from ... ranks of the inhabitants of the province which is one of the six provinces of the region. In addition to raising 350,000 Birr in response to the call of the Motherland, the inhabitants have also contributed 79,000 in aid of compatriots affected by man-made and natural calamities.

The people have built a 23 kms primary road joining the province with the regional capital and different districts. They have raised 40,000 Birr to build a road joining the province with Wolayita province, Sidamo region.

Road construction has been greatly heightened by the building of the Jimma-Chida road at a cost of 25 million Birr which is presently in progress. The Government's efforts are being supplemented through self-help schemes such as the building of major bridges over rivers and other projects.

Elementary schools have risen from six before the Revolution to 86 at present with a total student enrolment of 12,080. A self-help scheme has resulted in the setting up of a secondary school at a cost of 30,000 Birr which currently enrolls 450 students.

A total of 7,519 adults completed the literacy courses held in the province. It was stated that altogether 35,871 adults have taken part in the courses.

A number of institutions including an adult training centre have been

established since the upsurge of the Revolution entering towards the raising of the political consciousness of the masses. Houses in which local chiefs exerted the loyalty of the masses through magic and witchcraft have now been turned into forums of mass organizations.

Libraries have been opened on all the six districts of the province. The districts also possess assembly halls where the masses hold meetings and attend musical performances.

Farmers in the province have been organized in 215 associations that have a membership of 63,202. A total of 16 service co-operatives have been formed with a membership of 3,000 and capital of 279,985 Hirs.

The province has 250,000 inhabitants, with the provincial capital having 2,356 inhabitants. A total of 66,900 youth and 50,092 women have been organized in youth and women's associations.

The province, which is known for its livestock, has a cattle population of 308,080.

STATISTICS PROVIDED FOR GONDAR PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 81 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Peasants and craftsmen in the administrative region of Gondar are exerting substantial efforts to organize themselves into co-operatives, reported the latest issue of *Zenna Limat*, publication of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (AIDB).

As regards handicrafts co-operatives, the publication said that at present craftsmen in the region have organized themselves into fifty eight handicrafts co-operatives among which thirty are weavers, twenty tailors, and the rest tanners, shoe makers, and black smith service co-operatives. According to *Zenna Limat*, the said number of handicrafts co-operatives in the region embrace 2,850 craftsmen and operates with a capital investment of 337,933 Birr. The publication further revealed that there are seventy five licensed small-scale industries in the region operating with a capital investment of 1,524,181 Birr.

Regarding peasants' associations, the bulletin reported that there are 1,361 *kebele* peasants' associations with a membership of 351,006, and 727 peasants' service co-operatives embracing 132,047 peasants. There are also thirty primary stage producers' co-operatives of which three have already attained legal status. In that connection, *Zenna Limat* lauded the tremendous effort being exerted by peasants and craftsmen towards the formation of co-operatives at various levels and the contributions of the Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank (AIDB) towards the further flourishing and strengthening of these co-operatives.

Prospects in the development of livestock and agricultural industries, production of spices and oil seeds and in the extraction of natural gum are very bright in Gondar region, said *Zenna Limat* further outlined.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IN BORENA PROVINCE DESCRIBED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Awassa (ENA)--The people of Borena province, Sidamo region, are intensifying their development activities following the routing of enemy troops and infiltrators of the expansionist Mogadisho ruling clique in co-operation with the Revolutionary Liberation Army.

This was stated by Comrade Godana Tuni, administrator of the province in his report on the status of development activities in the province.

Comrade Godana lauded the extraordinary valour and determination of the 300,000 people of the province who in co-operation with the Revolutionary Liberation Army played such a significant role in crushing the aggressor troops and infiltrators of the expansionist and reactionary Mogadisho regime and successfully defended the Revolution, unity and territorial integrity of the Motherland.

He said that the masses in the province had earlier contributed a total of 600,000 Birr towards rehabilitation efforts of compatriots affected by natural and man-made calamities and that at present they have organized a bazaar whose proceeds are to be channeled to rehabilitate people in the province victimized by similar disasters.

Comrade Godana revealed that plans have been charged out for the construction of 120,000 Birr children's clinic and schools and kindergartens in the province, a big people's assembly hall in Negele town and to upgrade and expand the junior secondary school and the provincial educational development centre, also in the town.

The administrator said that preparations are nearing completion for the construction of a student's hostel by the provincial development committee to enable children of the predominantly nomadic people of rural Borena to obtain educational opportunities.

On the natural resources in the province, Comrade Godana pointed out that besides the vast number of cattle and wildlife in the province, the production of incense has risen while a new source of salt has been spotted in Dirre district of the province.

The provincial administrator said that the people of the province have through joint effort planted over 300,000 tree seedlings of different varieties to conserve soil but expressed concern over the prevalence of shortage of drinking water, in

spite of the notable effort put up by the Water Resource Development Authority to drill a number of water wells to provide the people with clean potable water.

Comrade Godana said that to date 55,877 people affected by the Somalia aggression and natural calamities have been resettled in two permanent and eleven provisional settlement stations and lauded the activities of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in this regard.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ARMS FOR DEFENSE SQUAD--Adi Keyh (ENA)--Peasant defence squad members who have just graduated in Akele-Gusal province of Eritrea region after undergoing military training were armed by the government last week. The arms to the large contingent of graduating peasants drawn from districts in the province were handed over by Comrade Almamew Haile, Head of COPWE Organizational Affairs in Eritrea region following the graduation ceremony. Comrade Almamew admonished the graduating trained peasants that they should make discriminate use of their arms and direct them only against those who oppose the interest and cause of the broad masses. On behalf of the graduating group, a member of the defence squad expressed the readiness of the peasants to carry a rifle in one hand and a plough in the other to safeguard the Revolution and advance the national reconstruction campaign. The provincial administrator of Agame conveyed the greetings of the inhabitants of the province and handed over a spear and shield as a token of the solidarity of the two provinces. The Revolution Defence Squad later put on display of military manoeuvres at the Adi Keyh Revolution Square to the cheering gathering attending the graduation ceremony. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 5]

CZECHOSLOVAK EQUIPMENT DONATION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic yesterday donated 37 loaders and lorries estimated at 4,000,000 Bir to Socialist Ethiopia. The gift was handed over to Comrade Dr Taye Gulilat, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, by Comrade Libor Pect, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in Socialist Ethiopia. The donation was realized in pursuance of agreements concluded between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Socialist Ethiopia during Comrade Chairman Mengistu's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak government had earlier made a donation of medical equipment valued at four million Birr. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Jan 81 pp 1, 4]

TAXI EMPLOYEES TO ORGANIZE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A meeting to organise workers employed in the taxi service in Addis Ababa will be held at the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) headquarters next Sunday, according to a statement from the Office. The day-long meeting that would be conducted at the Assembly Hall of the AETU will also examine transport problems. Present at the meeting will be officials from the Road Transport Authority, the Addis Ababa Police Traffic, Fuel Control Section and the Spare Parts Corporation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jan 81 p 3]

PROGRESS IN CO-OPS--Zewai (ENA)--The 34 service co-operatives in Haikotch-Butajira province of Shoa region are making a notable progress, according to the provincial production cadre. It is stated that 15 of the 34 service co-operatives are engaged in tailoring, eight in weaving, two in brick making, another two in carpentry, and the rest in metal works. Five of the service co-operatives have fulfilled all the necessary conditions to be producers co-operative associations and are on the way to receiving certificates of legal status. It was also reported that service co-operatives have a total of 3,725 members and, because of their efficient and effective activity, have seen their capital grow from 405,783 Birr to 542,045 Birr in one and half years, the provincial production cadre has declared. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jan 81 p 3]

OLD CURRENCY EXCHANGE--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Residents of the city yesterday turned out in large numbers to turn in the old currency coins which will cease to become legal tenders beginning January 24, 1981. In the past five days alone, old currency coins worth upwards of 342,000 Birr have been turned in by residents of the city through the services of the two branch offices of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia here. An ENA reporter on the spot witnessed that thousands of the city dwellers rushed to the banks to exchange the old currency coins with the new ones. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 81 p 1]

DEFENSE SQUAD GRADUATION--Mekane-Selam (ENA)--A total of 575 revolution defence squad members drawn from 122 peasants' associations in Borena province, Wollo region, graduated last Thursday upon successful completion of a three-month military and political training course. Certificates were handed out to the graduates by Comrade Mulatu Gessesse, First Deputy Administrator of Wollo region. Earlier, Comrade Tasew Erkyihun, Administrator of Borena province, stated that the trainees underwent training in soil and water conservation, wild-life and forest conservation, peasant co-operatives and first aid. The lectures were delivered to the trainees by the regional representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. It is also learnt that 84 of the trainees are women. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 81 p 5]

FRANCE, ITALY DONATE PROJECTORS--Addis Ababa (ENA)--An Amharic script film on the prevention of trachoma and two projectors were donated yesterday to the Ministry of Health by the Government of Italy in line with a technical co-operation project between the two countries. The bilateral project provides for a trachoma prevention and treatment campaign in Ethiopia. It was learnt that on the basis of the project, treatment against trachoma was given to 165,570 people in Wollo, Kaffa and Shoa regions in the last four years. Research on the same eye disease is also underway in six other regions under the same programme. [Excerpts] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Jan 81, p 3] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Film Centre of the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs yesterday received a film projector donated by the French Government. The 35 mm film projector, worth about 54,000 Birr, was handed over to Comrade Sahlu Assefa, Chief of Fine Arts and Theatre Department in the Ministry of Culture and Sports Affairs, by Mr. Yves Duverger, Counsellor for Cultural and Technical Co-operation of the French Embassy in Ethiopia, at a ceremony held at the Ambassador Theatre. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 81 p 6]

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL PLANNING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] "Only with the dynamic presence of the party and its militants in all sectors of economic and social life can we guarantee the strength necessary to fulfill the Central State Plan for 1981," President Samora Machel stressed in his speech yesterday at the conclusion of the 8th session of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, which had been meeting for 3 days in the capital of the country. The [partial] text of that important speech by the highest leader of the revolution in Mozambique was as follows:

"We are completing the eighth session of the Central Committee in which we have taken up basic problems in our development and some pertaining to the foreign policy of our socialist state.

A good-neighbor policy, one of friendship and cooperation with the adjacent countries, the commitment of all of us to the great battle against underdevelopment, poverty and dependence represents another sector of our foreign policy.

Dear comrades:

The basic goal in the development of the socialist economy is the increasing satisfaction of the needs of the working people, on the basis of constant and harmonious growth of the productive forces.

The plan implements this goal. It replaces the spontaneous activity of the laws of the capitalist market with planned activity. This means that the state organizes the development of the productive forces as a function of the goals defined by the party. The workers thus become the focus of their own history.

Socialist society is built on the basis of socialist planning of the economy. Socialist development means:

Creating a strong and developed economy;

Eliminating the imbalance between country and city;

Satisfying the needs of the people at each moment on the basis of the wealth produced; and

Developing the socialist man, a culturally and technically developed man, with a socialist conscience and attitudes.

It is a goal of the plan:

To guarantee that the rates of planned development correspond to the needs for the consolidation of the socialist revolution in our zone.

To guarantee the increasing satisfaction of the needs of the people on the basis of:

Constant increase in production;

Constant increase in productivity; and

Rapid growth in the productive forces.

To guarantee a proper ratio between consumption and accumulation, that is between what we consume and what we save, in order to invest, in order to create more wealth and thus to be able to consume more in the future.

The socialist planning of our economy has as its foundations:

From the political point of view: The power of the state belongs to the workers' class and its main ally, the peasantry;

From the economic point of view: The basic means of production are socialist property--state or cooperative;

From the organizational point of view: The workers will participate in all stages of the plan--in its drafting, its implementation and control of it; and

From the ideological point of view: Marxism-Leninism, the scientific ideology of the proletariat, constitutes the ideological basis of our planning.

The Central State Plan for 1981 is an integral part of the indicative future plan, which is the first plan for the decade.

In the drafting of the Central State Plan for 1981, we take as our basis the experience accumulated in the implementation of the preceding plans.

We see that the 1980 plan was not fulfilled, although significant advances were made in all sectors in comparison to 1979.

We discussed the reasons for the deviations in the implementation of the 1980 plan.

There are reasons which are beyond our will and organization, such as the attacks to which we were subjected, the drought and the effects of world inflation on our economy, i.e. the rise in the prices of raw materials, and the equipment and the products we import.

There are other causes, and decisive ones, which can be controlled, which it is within our power to eliminate.

We see that our party is not in fact directing the implementation of the plan.

We have felt the need, already noted at the seventh session, to speed up the organization of party cells in all the industrial units, all the agricultural units, all the transportation units, all the enterprises, all the state bodies. Only with the dynamic presence of the party and its militants in all sectors of economic and social life can we guarantee the strength necessary for the implementation of the plan.

Only by planting the party tree can we harvest the fruit of our people's energy.

The leading role of the party is not abstract. It is made real through the action of the militants, the life of the cells.

The plan is implemented in each production and service unit. Carrying out a task demands that we know what work it is necessary to do.

The socialist plan must be implemented by men, by organized men. Why?

Because the socialist plan is scientific;

Because the socialist plan covers the overall reality in the country;

Because the socialist plan joins together and coordinates the use of all resources to the benefit of all the people;

Because the socialist plan does not focus on a momentary reality, but the future;

Because the socialist plan reflects the capacity of man to transform nature and determine his own destiny;

Because the socialist plan harmonizes the relations among the various spheres of economic and social life, assigning them the single goal of serving the overall development of the country and the well-being of the people; and

Because the socialist plan puts the political line of our party into action in the economic sector.

For this reason there can be no socialist plan unless the party is established in all the production units.

Only the party can guide the workers in the process of implementing it.

Only the party can create the conditions so that the workers will participate conscientiously, actively and creatively in the process of implementation.

Only the party can guarantee that the workers will be fully the focus of the socialist change in our country.

Comrades:

Analyzing the projects in the Central State Plan and General State Budget for 1981, we have seen their implications and studied the commitments each requires of every one of us.

We have seen that:

We do not yet have a keen sensitivity with regard to the various aspects of the economic life of our country;

We are not sufficiently organized where the strategic products for export and for the supply of the people are concerned;

We do not have a profound knowledge of the priorities. We do not know how to give priority to the main thing;

We still have enemies in strategic spots;

We do not rigorously apply a proper selective criterion for the development of new cadres; and

We do not yet understand the plan as a whole.

This situation has led us to the discussion of the basic problems. At this eighth session we have analyzed these problems in the light of the application of our principles. We have had to see that there were deviations and examine our policy at the command post.

Our socialist option is not an abstract or a bookish one. It is deep-rooted and was drafted in the rich experience of our people in the struggle against colonial occupation, the domination of the exploiters, in the identification with the common struggle of the workers' classes of the world against capitalist exploitation and imperialist domination.

Marxism-Leninism is the universal and scientific theory of the liberation of the working masses and the development of the peoples. Only Marxism-Leninism builds socialism and leads to a communist society.

The function of the party is to promulgate and deepen the science of Marxism-Leninism, to make of it the tool which leads the workers in their daily life to strengthen their power, to create wealth and to improve life. It is the study and the practice of Marxism-Leninism which creates the conscience of the new man, the free man.

It is for this reason that we say that the building of socialism is an ideological matter.

Knowing how to transform our resources into material and spiritual goods for the people is an ideological matter.

Knowing how to transform a minimum of resources into a maximum of benefits for the improvement of the life of the people is an ideological matter.

The creative attitude of the militants in the solution of the most difficult problems is determined by the firmness of their ideological convictions, by their class consciousness, by their love of the people, their scientific knowledge, their profound support of the party.

Only the Marxist-Leninist party is capable of making of each citizen an active agent for changing nature to the benefit of the overall and increasing well-being of the people.

The Central Committee is the highest body of our party.

It has within it the most active, most conscientious militants, those most dedicated to the cause of the proletariat.

The members of the Central Committee cannot be satisfied with being honest and committed to the battle for the development of our country. The members of the Central Committee are not simple party militants.

They must be the example, the catalyst, the mobilizing force in the whole process of carrying out the great tasks in the development of our country. They must be stubborn and competent combatants on the ideological front. They must be capable of seeing to the implementation of the political line of the party wherever they may be. They must be capable of encompassing the overall aspects of our revolutionary process. They must, in brief, be exemplary communists.

It is in this way that the Central Committee embraces its role as the brain, the motive force, of society.

It is in this way that the Central Committee, through its members, organizes the party militants for the implementation of its decisions in all sectors.

Dear comrades:

Socialism creates food for all, clothing for all, education, health and work for all. Socialism creates wealth, it creates the new man.

We speak a great deal of socialism. It is necessary to speak of socialism, but it does not suffice to speak of it to achieve it. Socialism cannot be reduced to a popular refrain.

Building socialism requires an understanding of reality, political conscientiousness, popular commitment, a deliberate will to triumph over poverty, a constant increase in scientific knowledge, a capacity to create, to intervene, to transform nature.

We must build socialism in practice, making it triumph so that the welfare of the people will be a reality ever-increasingly experienced by all. The economic and social plan is an essential tool for the building of a socialist society.

The goals of the plan must constitute the specific reference for the work of each party militant.

There can be no watering-down of responsibility for the implementation of the plan. Those responsible for the achievement of the goals are personally responsible to the higher bodies.

The role of the party structures is not to replace management, but to guarantee that management is carried out consistent with the guidelines of the FRELIMO Party, as specified in the plan.

Comrades:

The 1981 plan should be an ennobling aspect of the preparations for the fourth party congress, which according to the bylaws should be held in 1982.

Preparing for the fourth congress means above all our integral fulfillment of the goals of the Central State Plan for 1981.

The struggle continues!

The revolution will triumph!

Socialism will triumph!"

5157

CSO: 4401

DOCUMENT SETS FORTH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] Various and major recommendations on political-ideological training were made at the first national seminar of this sector of the ideological department of the party. At this meeting, which was held from 8 to 10 December in Namaacha, the head was the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Jorge Rebelo. At its conclusion, a document containing these recommendations was issued. We carry its full text below.

- "1. The first seminar on political-ideological training was held by the ideological department of the FRELIMO Party in Namaacha, province of Maputo, from 8 to 10 December 1980.
2. The seminar was directed by the secretary of the Central Committee for party ideological work, Comrade Jorge Rebelo. Participants in it included sector leaders on the national and provincial levels, party school-teachers and monitors, representatives of the mass organizations and ministries involved with cadre training, as well as members of the party who have taken the courses offered at the party schools.
3. The purpose of the seminar was to assess all of the training activities carried out to date and to define new short- and medium-range guidelines.
4. The seminar was characterized by the active participation of all the delegates and guests, whose contributions made it possible to detect the shortcomings and note the positive aspects, thus exerting a decisive influence on the success of the seminar.
5. An analysis of the reports submitted reveals the existence of serious problems in this sector, particularly with regard to the functioning of the party schools and the process of political study in the party cells.
6. The seminar found that the courses taught in the party schools on the inter-provincial, provincial and inter-district levels are not of the necessary quality due to the reduced number of teachers and monitors and their limited qualifications for this task.

As a result, the party recommended that the central party school:

Sponsor refresher courses for monitors every year;

Sponsor monitor training courses lasting one year;

Provide special support to the party schools, making periodic visits with a view to ensuring the organization of the schools, support for the monitors and improvement of teaching methods; and

Carry out an evaluation of the existing monitors shortly.

7. The seminar further recommended that the body of permanent monitors be strengthened.

The training sector, on the central level, should define the characteristics and qualifications of teachers and monitors, as well as the various teaching levels, on the basis of our actual real situation.

8. The seminar established that the selection of students for the party schools has been inadequate, and has not followed the criteria pertaining to level of reading skill, political commitment, and priorities in party work.

Aware that rigorous selection is basic to the success of training, the seminar recommended that:

The departments on the various levels carry out the rigorous selection of students on the basis of their political commitment, dedication to the party and the nature of the tasks they will carry out;

The following norms for enrollment in the party schools should be observed:

Sixth-grade skills for the central party school, at a minimum;

Fourth-grade schools for the inter-provincial schools, at a minimum; and

For enrollment in the provincial schools, the students should at least know how to read and write.

9. In connection with the course curriculum, the seminar established that there is a great imbalance in the volume and complexity of the subjects, the length of the courses and the level of the participants' literary skills.

In view of this situation, the seminar recommended that the current programs be revised on the basis of the observations made.

10. As to the length of the courses, the seminar recommended that:

The central school courses last a minimum of 3 months;

The courses in the inter-provincial schools last a minimum of 2 months; and

The establishment of the length of courses in the provincial schools be left to the judgment of each province, on the basis of its experience and requirements.

11. Analyzing the achievement of the students, both during courses and in relation to the practical work they do later, the seminar recommended that adequate mechanisms for evaluating students during and after the courses be developed and established.

The seminar recommended that the party schools provide information on the behavior of the students, their achievement and participation in school activity, as well as suggestions on the nature of the tasks they are equipped to carry out.

The seminar noted that better achievement by the students depends on the availability of manuals, supporting texts and other auxiliary teaching aids.

In this connection the seminar recommended that the party schools:

Take charge, together with a work group, of drafting support texts, manuals and other auxiliary teaching aids; and

Draft a list of books and documents which must necessarily be available in the party library.

13. The seminar found that generally speaking there is no follow-up, such that a large number of the party members who attend courses are not assigned any political tasks, thus wasting the investment made in them by the party.

In this connection the seminar recommended that:

All the party members who complete political-ideological training courses be assigned concrete tasks, on the level of their respective cells; and

That the provincial secretaries for ideological work check on strict implementation of this guideline.

14. The seminar discussed the problem of political studies in the party cells in depth, concluding that:

It does not follow a standard program, being carried out without proper coordination and guidance;

There are no support materials for the preparation of political studies;

The methodology used in the guidance and discussion of political study topics is in general erroneous;

There are no qualified monitors for political study; and

There is no motivation for political study, due to lack of understanding of the importance of and need for it.

15. With a view to the better organization of political study, the seminar recommended that:

A political study school year be established, to coincide with the regular school year;

A political study subjects plan be drafted, on the basis of the school year;

A study support manual be prepared; and

Political study be scheduled once a month.

16. Since the organization of political study necessarily involves the training of monitors, the seminar recommended that:

Political study monitors be selected by the party district committees from among the party members in the cells who have the highest level of skills and political knowledge;

The party schools sponsor periodic courses for the training of monitors to carry out their tasks properly; and

Monthly seminars for the study monitors be held on the district level, in order to prepare the subjects to be studied the following month.

17. The seminar concluded that the study system at the centers covering party members from various enterprises is ineffective, since it places an average of more than 100 participants under the guidance of a single monitor. The seminar recommended that study be carried out on the level of each cell, in groups of 15 to 20 participants, with each group being guided by a monitor. The seminar also recommended that the present centers be converted into preparation centers, where the political study monitors will meet once a month to receive explanations and guidance concerning the study subjects.

18. The seminar recommended that broad and sound explanatory and clarification work about the importance of political study be undertaken.

19. The seminar analyzed other forms of providing party members with political-ideological training, and recommended that in an initial phase in the city of Maputo:

Lectures be offered by party and state officials for the party members; and that

A night school for party members with 6th-grade skills as a minimum be established, to offer basic courses in Marxism-Leninism lasting 6 months, and in a later phase, middle-level and higher courses.

20. With a view to training the cell secretaries and linking political study with specific situations in their places of work, the seminar recommended that inter-provincial seminars be held by branch and sector of economic and social activity.

These seminars should have as their central theme the study and analysis of the extent to which the party and state decisions are being implemented on that level, such as to increase the cells' capacity for action and leadership. In this context, the seminar recommended that particular stress be given to economic sectors, specifically to the fulfillment of the Central State Plan.

21. In the belief that raising the political and ideological levels of the party members and cadres requires their literacy and school attendance, the seminar recommended that:

The party create its own mechanisms for teaching reading and writing and further schooling, on an intensive basis, for the cadres and members of the party, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture;

An effort be made to ensure that all present party members and cadres are literate within 2 years;

That within a short time period, all party cadres and members complete schooling up to the fourth-grade level; and

A study be made of ways to raise the reading level of all cadres to the sixth-grade level in the medium time range.

21.1. The seminar further recommended that conditions be created so that in the shortest possible time:

The members of party structures can receive intermediary education up to the ninth-grade level; and

Members assigned to the party apparatus can achieve a ninth-grade level at a minimum, and can receive specific training for the party work in their branch.

21.2. The seminar recommended that to ensure that the goals defined will be achieved, and in view of the large number of members to be trained and the material resources available, the following steps be taken:

Study of providing night courses for party members in secondary and primary schools;

On the basis of the experience of the special school for party members to be established in 1981, consideration of the establishment of an educational mini-system for party members, with the establishment of other special schools. The goal would be the opening of three schools of an inter-provincial nature in a first phase, and later, a center for each province; and

In other cases, consideration of the establishment of a study system on the work-site level, part-time, with its possible variations.

22. The seminar approved three basic documents on political-ideological training for party members and cadres, specifically concerning:

Political and ideological training for cadres;

Political and ideological training for party members in general; and

Literacy and school training for party members and cadres.

In this connection the problems set forth above were discussed in depth.

On the basis of these documents, short- and medium-range work plans will be drafted.

The seminar reasserted the importance of the Marxist-Leninist training of party members and cadres, a basic requirement if we are to guarantee victory over underdevelopment and the building of a socialist society.

The struggle continues!

The revolution will triumph!

Socialism will triumph!

Namaacha, 10 December 1980."

5157

CSO: 4401

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING BANK CREDIT, INTEREST ISSUED

Council of Ministers Decree

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 81 p 7

[Undated Council of Ministers Decree signed by President Samora Machel]

[Excerpts] It is essential to effect a thorough revision of the credit and interest policies practiced by the banking institutions, as a necessary condition for carrying out the functions of socialist banking. Because the banks are an instrument for the implementation of national financial policy, the activity of these institutions in the credit sector must be consonant with that policy in order that the national objectives may be achieved in practice.

The provision of credit to the national economy is an important function of the socialist banking system. An equally important function performed by that system, however, is the concentration therein of the temporarily available funds of all economic units plus the savings of the people, in that these funds--together with those from the national budget--constitute the credit resources so necessary for carrying out the productive undertakings and projects that are the pillars of the development of an independent, advanced and vigorous national economy.

The legislative measures adopted to this effect under Decree-Law No 23/74 of 23 November, and Ordinances Nos 35/74 and 36/74 of 26 November, are seriously outmoded, and it is therefore necessary to develop a new policy with respect to credit and interest. The present decree of the Council of Ministers establishes norms to be complied with by the entities which have been given jurisdiction in matters relating to credit and interest.

The principles which are now being established require effective management on the part of the enterprises, in accordance with the principles of economic analysis. Economic and financial reform, and organization of the accounting procedures of the enterprises, are essential conditions for achievement of these objectives.

On this basis, and under the provisions of Paragraphs c, e and h of Article 60 of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

1. General Principles

1.1. Credit is an instrument for attainment of the objectives of the economic policy of the FRELIMO Party, and the granting of credit must be based on the priorities of the national economic plan and support the effective fulfillment of that plan.

1.2. Credit should assist in increasing production and productivity, with a view to satisfying the ever-increasing needs of our people and developing an independent, advanced and strong economy.

1.3. Credit serves to complement the self-financing of the economic units.

1.4. In order to benefit the socialist sector of the economy and achieve the strategic objectives of the national plan, credit should be granted under the most favorable conditions possible.

2. General Conditions for the Granting of Credit

2.1. Credit may be granted for investments, for working capital, and for the population.

2.12. The total of credit granted must take into consideration the recipient's own resources.

2.15. Credit for investment purposes shall be granted on a medium-term or long-term basis.

Under no circumstances shall the period of repayment exceed the useful life of the investment being financed.

2.16. Credit for working capital shall be granted on a short-term basis; the term may not, as a rule, exceed 1 year.

2.17. Credit to the population to finance directed consumption shall be granted on a short-term basis, and credit for housing on a medium-term or long-term basis.

2.18. Credit for agricultural harvests must, as a rule, be repaid no later than the beginning of the following harvest season.

2.19. The credit contracts shall require security adequate to cover the credit granted.

3.0. Control Through the Banking System

3.1. The banking system shall be responsible for controlling and analyzing, based on credit reports:

- a. The correct utilization of the credit extended.
- b. Repayment of the credit within the term stipulated.
- c. Fulfillment of the remaining contractual conditions.

Chapter II [sic]. Concerning Interest

4. The rates charged for bank interest--which are established in conformity with the level of obligations imposed by the economics of the monetary system--must be such as to yield to the banking system a minimum return sufficient to enable it to carry out its activities and ensure its profitability.

4.2. Deposits of the state, and time deposits of the state enterprises, shall not earn interest. In special cases, however, time deposits of the state enterprises may earn interest pursuant to joint decision of the minister of finance and the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

4.3. Deposits in meticals, placed in the Bank of Mozambique, shall not earn interest.

8. The present decree shall take effect immediately.

Approved by the Council of Ministers.

Publish.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Samora Moises Machel

Ministerial Regulation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jan 81 p 7

[Regulation issued by minister of finance and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique]

[Excerpts] Under the provisions of Paragraph 5 of Resolution No 11/80 of 31 December concerning policy with respect to credit and interest, the minister of finance and minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique hereby issue the following proclamation:

I. The following interest rates shall apply to deposits:

A. Demand deposits

1. Of cooperatives: 2 percent per annum.
2. Of the public: 2 percent per annum.
3. Of other entities: 1 percent per annum.

B. Time deposits

1. Of the public and cooperatives

- a. For a term equal to, or greater than, 180 days and up to 1 year: 3 percent.
- b. For a term greater than 1 year and up to 2 years: 4 percent.
- c. For a term greater than 2 years: 6 percent.

2. Of private enterprises

- a. For a term equal to or greater than 180 days and up to 1 year: 2 percent.

b. For a term greater than 1 year and up to 2 years: 3 percent.

c. For a term greater than 2 years: 4 percent.

II. Interest rates on credit transactions shall be established by joint internal regulation of the minister of finance and the minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, within the framework of the national economic plan and in accordance with the nature of the transactions.

V. The present regulation shall take effect as of 1 January 1981.

[Signed] The Minister of Finance

The Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique

10992

CSO: 4401

ILLEGAL PROFITS CHARGE MADE AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Newspaper Accusation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by E. M.: "In the Capital's Dress Shops.... Eduardo & Silva, a Flagrant Example of Speculation"]

[Excerpts] No one doubts that the cost of living is "sky high," but the fact that a plain dress for a woman today costs us 5,650 MT [meticals] is indisputably unacceptable. Without exaggeration, this fact would not escape even the most credulous woman citizen who has her personal tastes and preferences in her mode of dress.

Although this situation is common to almost all the boutiques and mercantile establishments dealing in women's wear, the most flagrant example is the one that can be observed at the Eduardo & Silva shop on 25 de Setembro Avenue in the lower part of the capital.

A female clerk in that commercial establishment told our reporters that the extremely high prices for these dresses stem from the fact that they have been made in a shop where "as everyone knows, labor is also quite expensive."

This defensive statement was made simultaneously with a denunciation of "others" who--just as this firm is doing--are putting speculative prices on their goods and "reaping a good profit margin." It has led us to make a number of determinations concerning the illegal activity of hundreds of dressmakers and seamstresses in the capital.

If we take the case of the firm Eduardo & Silva (but without disregarding the cases we have just mentioned), how could the conduct of this merchant fail to encourage the other merchants to try to equalize the price of these selfsame articles, which they have been selling at less than half the price charged for them at Eduardo & Silva?

In the final analysis, who are these merchants and dressmakers intending to serve by charging these highly speculative prices?

Newspaper Retraction

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 80 p 2

[Article: "Speculation in the Capital's Dress Shops"]

[Excerpts] In our issue of last 17 December we printed on page 2 an article entitled, "In the Capital's Dress Shops.... Eduardo & Silva, a Flagrant Example of Speculation." That firm has responded by sending us a letter, which we print herewith:

It is neither honorable, nor honest, to accuse others of something--whatever it may be--without being properly informed. To make such an accusation without any grounds is, moreover, "speculation." Furthermore, if the accusation is proven to be baseless, the name for it is slander or defamation.

A journalist should realize this full well and should be able to use this knowledge better than anyone, given the circulation and impact of his newspaper.

To return to the inaccuracies:

1. The firm in question is named "Eduardo Silva & Co, Ltd" and is not a boutique but a commercial establishment. It is not a "merchant" but a business firm.
2. If the cost of living is "sky high," as the writer of the article says, it is not the fault of the boutiques and commercial establishments, or at least the blame is not theirs alone. They are merely one link in a chain which among other things requires energy--for example, petroleum--in order to function. And as the writer knows, or should know, petroleum is also "sky high."
3. It is not true that speculation is practiced in almost all the commercial establishments that deal in women's wear. We say--and we know what we are talking about--that exactly the contrary is true.

Let us say at the outset that most articles of men's, women's and children's apparel are not subject to price fixing but are subject to price ceilings, which are established in accordance with specific margins of profit. Anyone may charge whatever price he chooses, up to the ceiling price.

We shall digress here to remind the writer that there are essential articles (articles which everyone needs), nonessential articles, and luxury articles. These categories are very subjective, however; they depend on many factors and even on the dimensions of one's pocketbook. Do we too not have the right to offer exclusive dresses--dresses which are made by a "high fashion" designer and therefore sell at a higher than average price--to whomever can, and needs, to purchase them, even if for purposes of ostentation?

5. The allegation that the "'Eduardo & Silva' Company" is "a flagrant example of speculation" is completely false--as we can easily prove--as well as defamatory and malicious. You must realize that this is the way rumors get started. In conclusion, we emphasize that there is no speculation in women's apparel, just as there has never been during the 80 long years this firm has been in business. If

there were we would not put the dresses on the radio at all, much less would we keep them there after all the "publicity" (very bad publicity, if you will pardon our insistence) that the writer has directed toward us.

You don't believe all this? Best you go there and see! And hear! [End of letter]

Editor's Note

After analyzing in detail the question which we deem to be central--the question of speculation--we have established the fact that there is, in fact, no speculation on the part of the "Bizarro & Silva" firm, and we of course therefore offer our apologies first and foremost to those persons thus singled out and also to our readers, inasmuch as we made certain accusations and reported the matter erroneously.

In discussing this problem with officials of the Ministry of Home Trade and the commercial firm in question, we ascertained that the prices of the dresses to which reference was made in the article we printed on 17 December were a reflection of certain problems which exist in the marketing system. Because of these problems we cannot, in any case, accuse the firm whose integrity we challenged of engaging in speculation.

The problems of which we have spoken here are complex in nature. They are already known to the entities that have jurisdiction in the matter, and the resolution of these problems within the framework of the current effort to improve the supply situation is an object of concern.

Improving this supply situation consists on the one hand--and primarily--of bringing about a better distribution of essential articles. There is also an interest in placing at the disposal of a small segment of the population certain goods which are not essential articles but correspond to certain customs, especially in the principal cities.

10972

CSO: 6401

DETAILS ON BEIRA ROLL ON ROLL OFF TERMINAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] Beira--The multiple-purpose terminal--which will make possible the docking of oil tankers and the most modern ships of the "roll on-roll off" type--will be completed in February of next year, at which time it will immediately enter the phase of exploitation.

Located opposite Wharf No 10, the terminal is approximately 300 meters in length and includes an open-air area of 36,000 square meters which has been prepared expressly for the storage of containers. The project--whose total cost exceeds 120 million meticals--also includes a covered area of 3,000 square meters which will be used for the storage of special cargo and be appropriately supported by various types of specialized equipment.

According to information supplied us by representatives of the management of the CFM-Centro [Mozambique Railroad; Central Division], construction of the terminal has made it possible permanently to free two general-cargo wharves (Nos 9 and 10), which action will in turn permit better utilization of the expanded port and--obviously--of its installed capacity.

The same sources also told NOTICIAS' reporters in this city that these improvements (which will quickly have an impact at the international level) are also intended to serve the "Crude Oil" refinery of Umtali, Zimbabwe.

In fact, through the adaptation of a tanker terminal 300 meters in length it will now be possible to accommodate tankers of 20,000 gross tons and a load draft of 9.5 meters, based on the fact that each vessel of this type has an overall length of 200 meters.

It should be emphasized that specialized studies indicate a total capacity for 1982 of 800,000 tons, which would translate into a frequency of 58 ships per year--that is to say, an average of five ships per month and an average of 5,000 tons of cargo unloaded per day.

The wharf of the terminal will also be served by a pipeline which will link the principal fuel pipelines already existing in the port of Beira.

As we reported in February of this year, completion of the overall project--the roll on-roll off (Ro-Ro) ship terminal and tanker terminal--had been scheduled

(among other things) prevented completion of the project on schedule.

As we also told you at the time, the contract for construction of the project was awarded to the Portuguese firm Construccoes Tecnicas.

10992

CBO: 4401

NEW EQUIPMENT INCREASES BEIRA PORT CAPACITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Beira--An increase in the installed capacity of the port of Beira, with a view to meeting the requirements of the increased traffic from the interior (both domestic and international) in the medium time range, has been given priority by the port structures in our country. Within this context, the local port, one of the largest and most strategic in southern Africa, has now begun to receive various types of machinery and equipment which will enable it to meet the heavy current demand, in terms of efficient handling of freight traffic.

Notable among these equipment items are freight stackers of various tonnages, a tugboat, two modern launches, tractors and mechanical haulers, making up a part of the equipment which will contribute to strengthening and optimizing the local port capacity in the short time range.

Of the equipment for freight handling, including the 72 Caterpillar stackers ordered and allocated to the port of Beira, the central CPM [Mozambique Railroad] has already received 33, with the expectation that the other 39 will arrive by the end of this month.

These machines, ranging from 3.5 to 24 tons, manufactured in England, Holland and the United States, will be basically used in work in ships' holds and in the handling of bales, rolls of paper and containerized cargo.

They represent a substantial strengthening of the installed capacity of the port of Beira and will make possible the immediate resolution of some worrisome problems with which the officials at that complex have been faced for some time.

Explaining to us that brand standardization is a part of a policy adopted with a view to establishing and rationalizing a machine fleet with good technical support, engineer Mario Lopes da Silva, director of the central CPM, told the NOTICIAS reporter in this city the following:

"The producer of this kind of equipment is also making five technicians available to our country, which, in addition to organizing the equipping of a specific workshop sector, will promote the training of domestic cadres."

In this connection, he said, there are plans for the training of operators (drivers), workshop employees and handlers of cardex system the technicians will

install. On the other hand, outside the contract, Caterpillar will leave a support vehicle (mobile workshop type), which will make it possible, for example, to carry out repairs on damage on the docks.

This official then told us of the importance of the Masalo tugboat, with 2,400 horsepower (metric), as a substantial reinforcement of the naval equipment for support of port activity, for use, for example, in the maneuvers of mooring (docking) and unmooring.

The tug, which came from Holland, is provided with radio aid equipment, hydrographic sounding, and a 5-ton crane. It has a hauling capacity of 28 tons. This unit is 29 meters, 8.80 wide, has a draft of 3.35 meters, and can reach a speed of 12 knots per hour.

The crane mentioned will make it possible to carry out the placement of buoys (navigational aids) in the access channels, a task which, as can be imagined, is of great importance to the port of Beira.

Increased Yield and Productivity

Concerning the two modern pilot launches which the port is to receive (currently, they are at the port of Maputo), they can achieve a speed of 50 knots per hour. With receipt of them, the irregularities involved in the delays for ships which, anchored off the harbor bar, seek entry into the local port, can be resolved.

5157

CSO: 4401

GDR, CZECHOSLOVAK ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IMPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Text] It is predicted that by mid-1981 the domestic market will have a regular supply of electrical household appliances, such as lamps, electric heaters, coffee-makers, hair clippers, dryers, toasters, grills and various other household utensils.

The forecast came from one of the officials of DIMEL [Electrical Equipment Distributing Company]-Southern Region and INTERMETAL/DIMEL, who added that a large number of articles of this type will begin to arrive in our country in January, February and March. They are being imported from the GDR and Czechoslovakia, pursuant to cooperation accords signed between Mozambique and these friendly countries.

The general director of INTERMETAL/DIMEL, which imports domestic appliances and other articles, also reported that domestic market needs will be better met in 1981. Justifying his statement, the official explained that, in addition to expected shipments from orders that were placed abroad by the former INTERMETAL, the new importing enterprise has added to previous orders, signing new contracts for similar material. These articles should begin to arrive during the first quarter of next year.

Speaking about the system for distribution on the domestic market, the director of INTERMETAL/DIMEL also explained that, unlike the current system of distribution from Maputo to all the provinces, starting in 1981 all goods of this kind will be distributed by region.

Step Forward

Describing the way the distribution system will function, the official said the articles will be distributed in stages through the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala. The system will go into effect with the entry into operation of the Beira and Nacala branch offices, serving the country's central and northern regions, respectively. For the southern region, all merchandise will continue to be distributed through the port of Maputo.

CASHEW CROP THREATENED BY UNCONTROLLED BURN-OFFS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 pp 1, 7

[Text] Uncontrolled burn-offs have devastated thousands and thousands of cashew trees this year, further affecting cashew nut production, which was already suffering from the year-long drought, NOTICIAS was told by Gaspar Zimba, secretary of state for the cashew industry. Discussing the current marketing process, Zimba reported that it will quite probably not meet the planned quotas.

The large number of burn-offs this year in the major cashew-producing provinces is explained by the fact that the National Campaign Against Uncontrolled Burn-Offs was not effective. Failure to maintain clean orchards or regular treatment of the trees also contributed to the widespread burning, which was highly damaging to the economy.

Hence, the results of the current cashew nut marketing campaign are expected to fall far short of the established goals, despite all the efforts of the agencies and sectors involved in the marketing process. Noteworthy measures included an increase of about 43 percent in the purchase price to the producer-gatherer, improvements in the system to supply essential products to the producing zones, extra imports of products to support the marketing campaign, distribution to educate and mobilize the public, and the establishment of marketing standards. The measures involved several agencies and entities at the central, provincial, district and local levels.

"Contrary to what we had expected, we have had great problems with cashews this year. In the beginning, we had good flowering, but at the fruit-forming stage the buds were completely "burned" for lack of rain, causing serious losses. Despite all the difficulties, public participation in the marketing process has been great, as a result of the improvement in the supply system, especially with respect to clothing," the secretary said.

Zimba added that, in addition to the extra imports distributed to the provinces, more products will be received soon, to bolster the quotas in the provinces where cashew nuts are marketed. These imported products include household and personal articles and tools that were not included in the supply plan for the year.

The products are being imported and distributed to the cashew nut-producing provinces, not only to meet the needs of the people but to motivate the peasants to supply the maximum volume of cashew nuts to the marketing agencies. This is also the purpose of the socialist emulation campaign, at the end of which the best peasant, dealer and warehouseman will be awarded prizes.

BRIEFS

BEHAVIOR OF MILITARY SCORED--Some say I am envious, but I immediately answer that this is not the case. The truth is that there is a problem that troubles many people besides me. There are endless lines at the bakeries in Greater Maputo, particularly in the suburbs, because a horde of intruders storms the bread lines during the day, despite the order from the highest body of our country that there should be no [sic] separate lines for the military, the militia and the public. The fact is that the soldiers and militiamen are mingling in, all of them in civilian clothes for better camouflage. Once the order was given, it was only a matter of hours before the foldiers and militia-men showed up again, changed in appearance, like the chameleons that assume the color of the new tree when they move from one tree to another. I say this because now, when they go to buy bread early in the morning, they wear civilian clothes, and every day you see the same people. Don't they have any work to do? There should be strict control, to put an end to this situation, because it leads to unpleasant incidents.--[Letter from reader Zimhandhe Munhama Kwich][Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 2] 6362

RAILROAD ACCIDENT--A railroad accident occurred last evening at the Chokwe station in Gaza Province. According to as yet unconfirmed reports, it is feared that the disaster caused 4 deaths and injuries to another 39 people. Following the accident, a collision of two trains, the people assisted defense and security forces in giving aid to the victims, who were taken to the nearest hospital. Two locomotives were also put in service, one to carry the Maputo passengers and one for the Chicualacuala passengers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 80 p 1] 6362

GORONGOSA BRIDGE REPAIRED--Reconstruction of the Gorongosa River bridge at Km 308 on the Beira-Maputo road, destroyed last June by enemy action, was completed last week. Since then, traffic has proceeded normally. An embankment with a culvert is used to carry the flow of water in the small river bed there. Construction of the bridge, located on National Highway No 1, began on 26 September. The bridge is 70 meters long and is supported by four pillars. Speaking to NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, engineer Jose Luis Sousa Lobo, director of the Grande Engenharia Construction Company, said the new bridge is built of reinforced concrete. Designed to support 60-ton vehicles, it can serve all light and heavy trucks. The project was completed in just 3 months, guaranteeing passage of traffic in this rainy season. This was possible only because of the great effort exerted by the workers and technicians of Grande Engenharia, with substantial support from DIMAC, the masons and the Ministry of Transportation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 80 p 3] 6362

CROSS RIVER STATE GOVERNOR ASKED TO QUIT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jan 81 p 5

[Article by Sam Okie]

[Text] The crisis within the Cross River State branch of the National Party of Nigeria has taken a more radical turn with a call for the immediate resignation of the state governor.

The call was made by the suspended state secretary of the party, Chief Bassey Etuk, at a press conference in Calabar.

He described the resignation of the state governor as one of his non-negotiable demands for a peaceful settlement.

Other demands include the immediate resignation of the secretary to the state government, Dr. I.I. Ukpong, the state party chairman Chief Emmanuel Etim James, the chairman of the Teaching Service Commission, Chief H.U. Akpabio, and seven unnamed commissioners who allegedly were involved in an illegal beer syndicate.

He also called for the account of all monies collected on behalf of the party but paid into a private account.

Chief Etuk added that the fact which he swore to in his affidavit at the Calabar High Court were neither mere allegation nor a play on words.

He said that not less than 30 chiefs from his home, including his own clan head, had made overtures to him for a peaceful solution to the crisis.

Much as he was interested in a settlement, he added, it must be a settlement with honour to himself and to the party which demanded the highest standards of probity in public life.

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY OF COMMERCE MINISTRY REFORM BROACHED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jan 81 p 32

[Text]

THE Federal Ministry of Commerce proposes new administrative reforms this year with a view to ensuring greater efficiency.

Disclosing this in Lagos yesterday was the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Alhaji Ahmadu Fika. He had appeared before the House of Representatives Committee on Commerce.

To that effect, he revealed that three new departments and a registry would be merged together in the ministry.

These are the Department of Internal Affairs, which would take charge of finance and general administration and the Department of Commerce charged with local commercial data and appraisal matters, the permanent secretary said.

Others are the Department of External Trade and the Registry which is to be responsible for the registration of patent, business, companies and a host of others.

Alhaji Ahmadu added that the Department of External Trade is to compile trading activities in the country for onward transmission to the ministry's trade officers abroad.

He said this would enable such trade officers to keep abreast of all that obtained on the Nigerian trade scene.

Commenting on the 1979/80 expenditure of his ministry, Alhaji Ahmadu disclosed that the ministry had an excess of ₦400,000 out of the ₦7 million allocated to it.

The permanent secretary added that the ministry had overspent the estimates under the recurrent expenditure.

This, he disclosed, was because the estimates were "never realistic" for the ministry.

He assured the Commerce Committee that his ministry would do everything possible to make sure that Nigerian trade officers abroad were given all the diplomatic rights and privileges necessary for the effective discharge of their duties.

A member of the committee had earlier told the permanent secretary that the committee, during its recent overseas tour, discovered that Nigerian embassies in most of the countries visited had inadequate number of trade officers.

Those officers who were available, the member said, lacked the necessary rights and privileges such officers needed for security.

MANY Nigerians must be gravely concerned at the alarming rate at which arms are being smuggled into this country. The statistics of arrests and quantity of fire-arms seized should alert even the most complacent among us.

There was a spate of arrests and a general hue and cry in June last year when, in the same month, an arms factory was discovered in Ikeja, Lagos, a police inspector was arraigned in Jos for selling guns and ammunition.

Five double-barrelled guns, 11 Dane guns, two German revolvers and materials for manufacturing guns were recovered from the Ikeja factory.

Earlier in the year, in March, 500 shotguns and 500,000 rounds of ammunition imported through the Lagos Port were seized by the police. On August 5 of the same year, a student carrying 36 pistols and 1,950 rounds of ammunition was arrested at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport. At the same airport on November 22, three persons were arrested with a total of 20 double-barrelled guns, six hand guns and a shotgun.

Again in December, three more arrests were made. And on January 14, a student was caught with 20 pistols and 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Not quite one week later, on January 19, it was reported that a Nigerian optometrist was caught in the United States with 80 pistols and 92 boxes of ammunition before he could fly home to Nigeria with them.

These arrests and confiscations are im-

pulsive but it is natural to wonder if many more arms carriers do not get through than are arrested. An obvious implication of this is that there possibly exists in this country and at this moment, a sizeable cache of unregistered fire-arms outside the control of Nigeria's security agencies.

Questions asked include whether the smuggling is co-ordinated and planned, for a specific purpose such as an insurgency. Or whether the gun-runners' only motives are economic.

We had pointed out on November 27 that the situation calls for urgent and drastic measure by the authorities. We think the position might very soon become desperate.

It is indeed possible that some of the arms might be in the possession of individuals who keep them for something other than personal protection.

Our worry is that these arms might turn up in large-scale incidents of public disorder. The likelihood of such a situation should engage the urgent attention of the Federal Government. We cannot afford another Kano type of riot which would be bloodier if these smuggled weapons are put into use.

It is therefore imperative for the Nigeria Police and security forces to begin a thorough and systematic search for illegally acquired fire-arms. Their illegal importation should also be prevented by the use of more efficient techniques and materials at all our ports. This is a matter in which delay can lead to potent danger.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR TWO PERMANENT SECRETARIES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jan 81 p 5

[Text]

A PARLIAMENTARY warrant has been delivered to the Kaduna State Commissioner of Police for the immediate arrest of two permanent secretaries and one other, allegedly connected with a fraud involving N18.9 million.

The warrant issued by the Kaduna State House of Assembly also empowered the Police commissioner to institute an investigation into all the alleged fraud and submit his report to the House within one week.

The warrant order was delivered on Thursday. The step taken by the House followed a report submitted to it by the state director of audit, Alhaji Dalhatsu Bello.

In the report, the director of audit listed

several yet-to-be incorporated companies and mentioned the two permanent secretaries as posing as directors to claim the amount of N18.9 million.

The two permanent secretaries are, Dr. Sa'ad Usman of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and Malam Bulus A. Gwani of the Ministry of Finance.

The third person allegedly involved is Mr. A. O. Badejo of the City Secretary Limited.

The director of audit's report said they had held themselves out as "directors of the fictitious companies to cash the amount."

The Deputy Speaker, Malam Maccido Mohammed tendered photostat copies of documents from the Federal Ministry of Trade in Lagos, and from the registrar of companies, in which were listed the reasons for not incorporating the seven companies.

Dr. Sa'ad Usman and Malam Bulus A. Gwani, while being listed as directors of all the com-

panies, were not given certificates of incorporation because the documents pointed they had not produced tax clearance certificates for three consecutive years.

Malam Maccido also tendered a paper allegedly tying the two permanent secretaries to the transfer of the N18.9 million to an account in the Kaduna branch of the United Bank for Africa (UBA).

Alhaji Abdul Mashi, chairman of the Business Committee, noted that the amount was severed from the N28 million put aside in the 1980 budget for the establishment of industries in the state, drew members attention to the inclusion of another N28 million for industries in the 1981 budget proposals.

Documents were also tendered indicating that the state government had unilaterally increased the share capital in each proposed company by as much as 100 per cent.

BUDGET OF BENDEL STATE CALLED IN QUESTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jan 81 p 18

[Article by Tunde Adedo: "1981 Budget Speech Was in Loose Sheets"]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Ambrose Alli's 1981 budget for Bendel State was presented to the state's House of Assembly in loose cyclostyled sheets of paper.

The budget was also passed by the House within two days during which no commissioner or chairman of a board of corporation was called to defend the justification of any allocation.

These allegations were made at the week-end in Lagos at a Press conference by the Bendel State chairman of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), Mr. Tayo Akpata.

Showing the loose sheets to newsmen, Mr. Akpata declared: "They were taken to the state's House of Assembly the day they were to be discussed."

Mr. Akpata said that without prior notice of the discussion of the 1981 budget on the order papers of the Bendel State Assembly "a mammoth programme of expenditure outlay of N999.4 million with an anticipated total revenue of N393.4 million was passed by the State Assembly at the instance of Professor Alli.

He felt that such a large deficit epitomised the reckless cha-

racteristic of economic management in the state which undermined the basic interest of the people.

Mr. Akpata asserted that it was not sensible to base a budget on a volume of borrowing, which was far beyond the state's capacity to repay and alleged that Governor Alli voted N8 million for security which was 300 per cent over the allocation for last year.

"Too many planks have been crammed into Governor Alli's budget, that one has to strain reality to make the vast array of projects slated for fiscal 1981 relevant to the executive capacity available to the entire nation," Mr. Akpata declared.

He also alleged that in the past few months, some critics of the Bendel State Government had been attacked and assaulted.

ECONOMIST CALLS NIGERIANS WORST FED ON EARTH

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Article by Tunde Adedo]

[Text]

A DISTINGUISHED Nigerian economist has said that the average Nigerian family occupies the unenviable position of being among the worst fed in the world.

Dr. Pius Okigbo, made the assertion in Lagos, while delivering a lecture to senior Federal Government civil servants at the National Theatre, Iganmu.

The 20-page lecture titled: "Growth, Equity and Stability in the Nigerian Economy" was the fourth in the series of public service lectures organized for senior civil servants.

Dr. Okigbo said the major part of the outlay of each family in the lower rungs of the society was on food.

He declared: "We are, that is to say, as a people, at the very bottom of the dietary and nutritional league table. To ask our people to continue in this misery is to demand higher and higher sacrifice of the present generation in return for improvement for the future."

Dr. Okigbo said at the beginning of the 1975-80 plan, the average Nigerian took 56.46 grams of protein, just a notch above the basic minimum of 53.8 grams denoted by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) as required by human

beings and that the average took 20.23 calories or little less than the 21.91 calories required as minimum.

He said over 80 per cent of the local food eaten was produced by the peasant farmer and added that now the policy-maker would have to decide what position the small peasant would occupy in his scheme in the longer run.

Dr. Okigbo said the question would be whether he would be liquidated entirely, collectivised, communalized or transformed into a large scale farmer.

He declared: "It follows that the essential lesson from the follies of the past and the crucial lynchpin of the success or failing of our plans for the future lie in the re-integration of the peasant farmer in our agricultural planning. He should

occupy the centre piece between our current practices and the planned structural transformation of the future."

Dr. Okigbo said productivity could significantly be raised by a suitable application of simple geological devices — fertilizers, pesticides and others assisted by the minimum of mechanical devices which are generally more expensive.

Application

On the labour front, he said the country's labour is perhaps one of the most expensive in the world, adding, "we maintain a high level of money wages in the face of large-scale underemployment and very low level of productivity. The attack once again lies in massive worker education on the job and out of the job."

MINISTER PROMISES AJAKUTA STEEL BY 1983

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 23 Jan 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister for Steel Development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele has assured the nation that steel will surely roll out from the Ajakuta Steel Complex by June 1983.

Towards achieving this, Malam Makele said that various projects were being embarked upon by the Federal Government at the Ajakuta steel site.

This, he said, included a 60 km railway line to link Itakpe to Ajakuta for the transportation of iron-ore for the steel production and the construction of 250 housing units to be completed in a month's time.

Malam Makele made this known at Ajakuta during his visit to the steel city to assess the progress of work going on in the town.

The minister also disclosed that contract had recently been awarded for the construction of another 1,000 housing units.

He said that emphasis had been placed on housing because of the need

to give shelter to the staff and contractors working at the site.

He said that a township for 25,000 people to be involved in the project was being planned before 1983.

This, he explained, would need about 5,000 housing units which would be provided before 1983 at the site.

The minister then thanked the Federal Government for acceding to the project a priority, adding that the government had made funds available for the prosecution of the various projects.

Malam Makele disclosed that the Russians had started shipping their equipments into the country.

He said that very soon both President Shagari and himself would lay the foundation for the installation of the plants.

The Ajakuta airstrip he stated, would be extended because of the importance of the area.

He said that there was the possibility that commercial flights might be extended to the site in future.

CP INTEREST IN REUNIONESE CULTURE DISCUSSED

Saint Denis **TEMOIGNAGES** in French 11 Dec 80 p 10

[Text] Replying to the request of many Reunionese writers and poets, last Saturday night our Party organized, in the framework of the festival of "Temoignages" (testimonies), an encounter-debate on the subject of culture. More than 20 people, most of whom had written poems or novels were noted in the audience around our comrades Paul Verges and Elie Hoarau.

To introduce the discussion Elie Hoarau spoke briefly on the phenomenon of cultural revival in Reunion. The following is a resume of the essential excerpts of his remarks:

"For us, culture embraces all men and women's creative activities, all forms of expression, of attitude, all manifestations of feeling. In one word, to speak of Reunionese culture is to speak of what someone called "Reunionese civilization."

Without going that far let us say that a Reunionese personality exists which is the product of a history made up of a common consciousness facing life and facing death, of exacerbated sensitivity and a permanent search for a stable identity.

Certainly this personality and history of the Reunionese people has always been denied by the ideology of the governing classes whether it was in favor of slavery, colonialism or neocolonialism.

To listen to them, Reunionese history is the history of France and of the white minority in the country and Reunionese culture is the one developed in the drawing rooms of that minority.

The struggle of the Maroons (black runaway slaves), of the enlisted, the field and distillery workers, and finally that of the proletarian and of today's planters who never had the freedom of the city in the official history of our country and of our people.

On the ideological plan the culture of a country is the reflection of the economic and political situation which prevails in that society. In Reunion this situation is imprinted with an exaggerated assimilationist desire and it has a very strong repercussion on the cultural plan.

During the past few years fantastic and diversified means of alienation established by the power were noted. Beginning with the schools, through the cultural institutions, the radio, television, massive exchanges between Reunion and France, modification in our food habits, etc., and it would be a mistake to believe that this was not influential on the attitude and mentality of the Reunionese people.

However, all these methods did not succeed in making the personality of the Reunionese people disappear. It can be said that at the present time we are witnessing a true revival in the affirmation and expression of this specific characteristic. Whether it is on the musical plan or the dance, novel or poetry, painting, culture or tapestry, that is where we find the manifestation of the cultural revival in our country. And these cultural developments are no longer the creation of the small governing minority writing its history, expressing its phantasms and spreading its ideology, but the fact that the youth of today who attended schools, is searching for the bond between the oral traditions and the common masses and wishes to express Reunionese reality in all its aspects and Reunionese personality in all its diversity and richness.

We are aware of the longing to search for the roots of our people which is the affirmation of a difference. All of this in our opinion is extremely positive in so far as this search would contribute in shedding a new light on the history of our people and to fecundate the values created here by centuries of suffering and struggle which constitute our common background.

Facing all this, what is PCR's (Reunionese Communist Party) attitude?

It should not be forgotten that this cultural revival is also the interpretation of an economic and political situation characterized by a crisis without precedent and a massive questioning of colonial policy. This explosion, on the cultural plan is, from our point of view, the expression of these new political forces and internal political struggles which exist in the country. Naturally, the struggle is intense not only between the contradictory forces embodied in each Reunionese, therefore in every writer, poet or artist, but also between an authentic expression of Reunionese culture and a possible and desired recovery by the powers.

In the face of this cultural effervescence the latter is in the process of establishing a seductive operation which consists in proclaiming its "respect" for the Antillean and Reunionese cultures. But, in fact, it really means the suffocation of what constitutes the very basis of our cultural patrimony, of its history and its people's expression: the creole language. And as our comrade Paul Verges said at our last congress: "What glory it would be for the power if the minister of DOMTOM (Overseas Department Overseas Territories) could act in such a way that the young people and the Reunionese population would let themselves be tricked and make do with a sort of cultural autonomy maintaining the country under a neo-colonialist economic regime and a disarmed people. This is the problem facing us through the maneuvers of the powers and the real dangers of recovery.

Having said the above, how do we perceive a production delivered for public appreciation?

On the plan of its expression, we refuse to adopt a dogmatic attitude, as any normative directives are foreign to us. It is of secondary importance to us whether we express ourselves in creole or French. Each one of us chooses his own form of expression in accordance with his sensibility and talent. From this point of view we are neither art critics, censors who judge or condemn. Neither are we the jury for the Prix Goncourt (Literary Prize), which establishes hierarchies among authors, our sole criteria being to help in the "cultural renewal at the service of the people."

Following this expose by Elie Hoarau some spoke a few words to develop an idea which had been touched on lightly by our comrade, or to complete the subjects discussed. Boris Gamaleya emphasized the need for a permanent ideological struggle to counteract reactionary designs. Essentially, he said, it is not necessary for the Party to use the "big stick." On the contrary a more complete cultural attitude must be assumed in our struggle for liberation. Someone noted the present contradiction in some of our compatriots who profess to be authentic anticolonialist on the cultural plan and adopt a reactionary attitude on the level of the Reunionese language.

Our comrade Paul Verges in a very thorough expose endeavored to put in exergue the economic and political bases from which has sprung the development of the Reunionese cultural expression. He spoke of the domination of the white contribution and of the stifling of other cultures. This phenomenon has been found again in the relation between the social hierarchy and ethnic appurtenance. After stating his conviction that the bases permitting the establishment of communalism in Reunion did not exist, he advocated a research of our history, of our past, taking care to focus this work on our real preoccupations.

The audience broke up and wished that other initiatives of this kind could take place without delay and on more definite subjects.

7993

CSO: 4400

SENEGAL'S PROBLEMS AFTER SENGHOR

London WEST AFRICA in English 19 Jan 61 pp 102-104

[Text] THERE WAS one incident, as it were, to disturb the almost bizarre tranquility of the occasion on New Year's Eve, that brought to an end the 20 years of Leopold Senghor's presidency of Senegal. Just before the swearing-in of President Abdou Diouf, the President of the Supreme Court, M. Keba Mbaye, who was conducting the ceremony, delivered a brief speech that was filled with allusions, some scarcely disguised, to the unsatisfactory structure of political life in Senegal. Meanwhile, the presidential resignation provoked outcries from the official opposition while President Diouf set about the creation of a new government, the hallmark of which, with some very slight variations of political significance, is continuity.

In his first important address to the nation, the new President vowed that he would continue a "vigorous" policy of austerity and called on the country to assist in the reconstruction of the economy. In his speech accepting the Presidency, M. Diouf had said that he would fight against mismanagement, waste and corruption. He added that action would be taken to see that all Senegalese were fed, to counter the "catastrophic" effects of last year's drought.

His next important step was to form a new government. Those who might have hoped for some indication of change were not to be satisfied. The new Prime Minister is M. Habib Thiam, a former Planning and Rural Development Minister, a faithful supporter of the Parti Socialiste and closely associated with the new President. The principal figures of the previous government are still very much apparent.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Mustapha Niassé, will remain in that post, with the new title of Minister of State, while M. Medoune Fall, former Ambassador to

France, the United Nations and to Japan becomes Minister of the Interior, replacing M. Jean Collin, named Secretary-General of the Presidency with Minister of State rank.

Six members of the old Government, including M. Diouf, leave the Cabinet. One of them, M. Clément Sal, the former Armed Forces Minister, left at his own request to become Chairman of the Dakar City Council. Also departing are M. Oumar BA, Minister of Housing and Urban Development, M. Ousmane Camara, Minister of Higher Education, and M. Mohamed Ly, Secretary of State for "Primature".

The six new members of the Government are: M. Oumar Welle, former Secretary-General of the Presidency, who is the new Minister of Housing and Urban Development, M. Fallilou Kane, Ambassador to Canada, who becomes Commerce Minister, M. Djibo Ka, former Cabinet Director of the Presidency, the new Minister of Information and Telecommunications, M. Sogui Konate, new Secretary of State attached to the Premier for Relations with the Assemblies, and M. Samba Yella Diop, former chairman of the committee for legislation of the National Assembly, now Secretary of State attached to the Minister of State in charge of Water Supply.

The latter two appointments were to newly-created secretariats — for Relations with the Assemblies and for Water Supply, a matter of crucial importance in a country that suffers frequent droughts.

It is not in the nature of Senegalese politics to follow along a discreet path of gradual change. M. Senghor was the lid, for many years, on a political pot which contained many unusual alliances. Not least of these was his own particular vision of the form of democracy best suited to Senegal.

The idea that only four official political parties could exist and be represented in the National Assembly, each with an ideological tag, constitutionally ordained, was a severe imposition on the credibility of outsiders and on the patience of Senegalese.

The Parti Socialiste has remained as a creaky monolith, with its own internal rivalries — M. Diouf is not a popular choice, he is the President's choice, well-groomed for the job after ten years as Prime Minister. If the idea of the limited multi-party structure was to attract and ultimately envelop all the relevant political forces in the country, the system was far from successful, and its operation became glaringly inadequate as economic conditions worsened in the last two years.

In the last year serious thought has been given to the formation of some sort of government of national unity consisting of leading political figures who have kept themselves in the wilderness for many years. The former Prime Minister, M. Mamadou Dia, though ageing, remains a potent force in the country, especially in so far that he symbolises many of the early socialist policies of the new Republic which were gradually diluted after his removal from office in 1962. The universities have become a centre of opposition to government and Cheikh Anta Diop, who leads the Rassemblement National Démocratique, is especially popular but personally at loggerheads with M. Dia.

It is with this background in mind that the speech of the President of the Supreme Court, M. Keba Mbaye, was of particular significance. He referred to the occasion as an opportunity to implement a "democratic opening". He called upon the new leadership to "invent together a new system" which would acknowledge competence, work and probity to "save the people from misery". He even suggested that the electoral system be changed in such a manner as to guarantee that there would be no doubt about electoral results and went on to add, emphatically, that the principle of change (*alternance*) at the head of the state must be accepted.

This is strong stuff. For not only has it met with the approval of the likes of Cheikh Anta Diop, but it will also have met with the disapproval of those who have been most closely involved in President Senghor's leadership. One other group which has reason to worry is the parliamentary opposition party, the Parti Démocratique Sénégalais, led by Maitre Abdoulaye Wade.

The PDS, which has survived in the Assembly with 17 members, has not been able to put up an effective fight for power but it has at least gained for itself a certain image as the official opposition. Any proposition that the government would be extended to include those who have been unofficial members of the opposition or that other parties would be legalised would imply the by-passing of the PDS, though Maitre Wade is too capable a person to be denied a government position.

Senegal's political alliances go much deeper, however. President Senghor's December tour of all the leaders of the principal brotherhoods — the Quadiya, the Tidjanes and, above all the Mourides — has not gone unnoticed. It has been suggested that they were taken by surprise by the manner in which the news of the President's resignation appeared — in an article by *Le Monde's* correspondent in Dakar. Put crudely, their political support won them many favours. The brotherhoods, for their part, have the moral and religious obligation to defend the interests of their followers. It is a subtle relationship which has come under severe strain in the last year when the drought aggravated the already impoverished lot of the peasantry. It is significant, therefore, that Cheikh Abdou Lahatte M'Backe, the Khalife-Général of the Mourides, should have said, on December 27, that he would be glad to co-operate with "any person trying to help the people". One does not have to read far between the lines to see that this is a condition for co-operation and no commitment of allegiance to the new government.

The task that President Diouf faces is daunting: his predecessor remains in the shadows, not having relinquished his post as Secretary-General of the PS. His inheritance, not unlike that in one or two other countries in Africa, consists of a constitutional facade to a political system that was gradually shaped around the ideas, personality and political methods of Leopold Senghor. He stands accused by the opposition of being foisted upon the Senegalese by President Senghor and they will have to wait until March, 1983, to see whether he is the chosen man of the people — unless he opts for elections sooner.

He will have to bring about substantial improvements in the economic life of the country if he hopes to succeed in free and fair elections. Last year's groundnut crop fell below the half million tonnes — in a good year the crop should be over one million.

ion tonnes. With this catastrophe in the rural area industrial activity, much of which is associated with the groundnut crop was also dragged down. An oil bill that exceeds 30bn. CFA francs (that is almost more than earnings from groundnuts), inflation, constant requirements of food imports, and an external debt that stood one year ago at 133bn. CFA francs (about \$500m.) are some indicators which merely skim the surface of economic life in Senegal. Of these President Diouf is aware. He is equally conscious of the fact that the simple question of the country's ability to feed itself is playing an increasingly important role. The groundnut basin has been over-cultivated and it is over-populated. Groundnut prices are falling on the world market and peasants in Senegal are moving to subsistence farming. The major dam projects especially on the Senegal River (OMVS) and The Gambia (OMVG) will take years before they are completed. The socialism professed by President Senghor did not provide the necessary impetus and organisation within Senegal to encourage adequate production. Major re-organisation of the co-operative structure (already underway after the abolition of ONCAD, the state principal marketing and supply monolith) still needs far more attention.

Will President Diouf be able to gather around him the type of people with the political will to rebuild an economy with a view to the long term, or will expediency prevail, in the face of recurring crises, the cause of which are built into Senegal's economic structure?

CSO: 4420

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

BAN ON 'LE COMMUNISTE'--By interministerial decision No 0139951 on 11 November 1980, MITCHRA [expansion unknown], signed by Messrs Daouda Sow, minister of information, telecommunications and relations with assemblies, and Jean Collin, deputy minister of interior, "the introduction, distribution, and sale of the review LE COMMUNISTE is banned throughout the territory of Senegal." Thus, the first issue of this review has not been allowed to be circulated. Furthermore, according to the terms of the decision and the information given to us, the review itself is now banned. The reasons? No one has yet given them to us, either at the Ministry of Interior or the Ministry of Information. It will be recalled that the review LE COMMUNISTE, edited by Landing Savane, was properly registered with the public prosecutor, who issued a receipt, in compliance with law 7944. In a country where culture seems to have decided importance and where the president of the republic likes to quote Marx and air his "Marxist background", it is somewhat inconsistent that people should still be so afraid of Marxist ideas as to ban a Marxist review. It is true that there is Marxism and "Marxism." At this rate, who would dare to bet that we will not see soon in our country auto-da-fes in which communist literature will again make a quickening contact with flames that the helpless bourgeoisie lights each time it gets ready to founder in the dark. [Text] [Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI LE PROLETAIRE in French Dec 80 p 4] 9064

CSO: 4400

CONTAINER IMPORTS NOW REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN In English 26 Jan 81 p 21

[Article by Gordon Knowler]

[Text]

IT'S like taking a sledgehammer to kill a mosquito. That's the opinion of shipping men and commerce and industry about the announcement by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise in Pretoria that container goods imported must be cleared for customs purposes within 39 days of arrival of the ship at the port of discharge.

And the action has been roundly condemned by all as a piece of high-handed bureaucracy which is completely ridiculous.

As one executive put it, the main point of issue is that the Customs and Excise Department is only a collection agency and does not control the flow of imports and when Customs duty should be paid.

In a statement on reports of container congestion, the Commissioner said that goods which remained uncleared for long periods after arrival in South Africa meant that importers gained an extension of time in which to pay customs duty.

If goods were not cleared within the specified period they would be forfeited, but the forfeiture would be mitigated if

• The goods were cleared within a period of 8 days and

a provisional payment of 5 percent of the value for Customs duty was lodged to cover a penalty,

• The goods were cleared within a further period of 8 days after the initial 8 days and a provisional payment of 10 percent of the value was lodged.

• The goods were cleared within a further 11 days, apart from the two initial 8-day periods, and a provisional 15 percent payment was lodged.

Should goods remain uncleared after the expiry of 66 days after arrival of the ship, they would be disposed of summarily, the statement said.

This kind of action was to be absolutely condemned, said John Krome, newly-appointed managing director of Grindrod Forwarding. He said an Act of Parliament covered the Customs Act and it was not the prerogative of the Commissioner to impose such legislation.

Gordon Canning, president of the South African Shipping and Forwarding Agents Association (SASFAA), said all counts' members had been advised of the Commissioner's act on and he had called for comments.

He said his association did not agree with the proposals, but that a full statement would be made next week after he got feed-back from members.

But a point that the Commissioner seems to have for-

gotten is that goods imported normally go into the State's Warehouse 28 days after discharge from the carrying ship. After that, further 90 days must elapse before the cargo can be sold.

The new proposals tended to shorten this period drastically, apart from enormously increasing the penalties.

What it means, in effect, is that the average mass of the contents of a container is 12 tons and working on the 5 percent penalty, this would rate at R20 a ton a day, which over a 10-day period, would amount to about R2 500.

The 10-day period is derived from the difference between the 28 days in which goods were placed in the State's Warehouse and the arbitrary 39 days now granted under the new requirements, if the goods were removed from the depot on the 11th day.

Another immoral aspect of the proposals is that the Commissioner is calculating the penalty on the value of the contents and not the actual space which the container is occupying. Private enterprise could never legitimately get away with such profiteering.

SASFAA does not believe that importers who pay for goods and transport costs should be called on to pay such high penalties.

Freight agents are to meet South African Railways' top management on Tuesday to try to sort out their problems, particularly on containerization.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SWABANK CONTROL--A total of 51 percent of the shareholding of Swabank has been transferred to an overseas financial consortium, the Society of Bankers for Overseas Investment reports from Windhoek say. Swabank was previously the only truly domestic bank in South West Africa. The chairman of the board of Swabank new majority shareholding, Dr Gunther Schmitz-Linnartz, is in Windhoek to finalise the transfer of the shareholding. Dr Linnartz told newsmen that Dresdner, the West German banking concern, had initiated the deal. Critics of the move said Swabank had been given away.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 81 p 21]

CSO: 4420

TOP CHANGES IN POLICE FORCE ANNOUNCED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 20 senior and subordinate police officers have been affected by the transfers announced by the Commissioner of Police, Mr. T. V. Mterwa last week.

Mr. Anthony M. Dlamini, Senior Superintendent remains Acting Head of the Security Branch of the force. He has been acting in this capacity ever since the transfer last year of Mr. Edgar Hiffary to headquarters where he is in charge of operations and training.

Police Senior Supt. Daniel R. Dlamini has been transferred to police headquarters where he will be in charge of administration. He is being succeeded by Senior Supt. Sandile Mdliniso as officer in charge of the Hhohho Police district.

Other Senior Superintendents of Police affected by the transfers are Mr. Soshanguwe J. Mhagulu who takes over from Mr. Paulos M

Simelane as Officer in charge of the Manzini Police District. Mr. Simelane has been transferred to headquarters where he becomes 2nd in charge in the C.I.D. department.

Mr. John B. Dlamini becomes 2nd in charge, head of the Security Branch, while Supt. Stanley M. Shamba takes over as Acting Officer in charge of the Shiselweni Police District. He is succeeded by A Supt Michael Mingo who becomes Acting Head of Traffic and Transport branch at headquarters.

A Supt Johannes Zanga becomes officer in charge of the Drugs Squad, while Michael Mingo becomes District Crime Branch Officer for Lubombo; and A Supt Puanza Masendo becomes District Crime Branch Officer for Manzini.

Other A Supts affected by the transfers are Mr. Johannes B. Mafungwa who becomes Desk Officer in the Security Branch while Mr. John Mkhumali becomes District Security Officer in the Hhohho district.

Police Inspectors David Thomo takes over as Station Officer at Pigg Peak Police station while Mr. Samson Mahesh takes over as Station Commander, Sheti Police Station and Mr. David Dlamini Station Officer Mbabane.

Inspector Hunkhal Shabangu becomes Station Commander Mbabane Police Station; Inspector Abraham Dlamini becomes Station Commander

Mamanga Police Station; Inspector Isaac Mankho becomes in charge of traffic section Mbabane and Inspector Eric Malinga takes over as Desk Officer, Manzini C.I.D.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

ARMY CHIEF HONORED--Lt. Col. Fonono Dube, acting Army Commander inspects a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force at Nsingizini in northern Swaziland at the weekend. Col Dube was guest of honour at a Christmas party organised by the Nsingizini army officers. The ceremony included Indlamu dance and several senior officers from different parts of the country attended the Christmas party. Conducting the acting Army Commander is Lt. Ceina Shabangu, with sword. Hundreds of people from around Emvenbili attended the army ceremony. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Jan 81 p 1]

TRADE TEAM RETURNS--Swaziland's delegation to the second extraordinary conference of the Ministers of Trade, Finance and Planning held in Maseru, Lesotho last week returned home at the weekend. The delegation comprised the Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini and officials. Details of the conference were not immediately available, but discussions are believed to have centred around the Lusaka Declaration of Intent and Commitment on the establishment of a preferential trade area for Eastern and Southern African states. The declaration was adopted in Lusaka last March during the First extraordinary conference of the Ministers. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 27 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

KABWE NAMED MINISTER--President Kaunda has appointed Minister of State for the Civil Service Mr Basil Kabwe as Minister of Labour and Social Services after Mr Justin Chimba's appointment was nullified in a constitutional oversight. Mr Kabwe is a former general secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions. Making the announcement yesterday, a State House spokesman did not say who takes over from Mr Kabwe. President Kaunda directed the Prime Minister Lisulo to act as Minister of Labour and Social Services after Mr Chimba's appointment was nullified when it was discovered that the Republican Constitution bars nomination to Parliament of defeated candidates in parliamentary elections. The President has since appointed Mr Chimba as ambassador to a country yet to be named. Mr Kabwe was Cabinet minister for Luapula Province in 1973, and has been special assistant to the Prime Minister in charge of Industrial Participatory Democracy. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jan 81 p 1]

PARTY POSTS FILLED--More than 90 percent of posts have been filled in UNIP's Youth and Women's leagues and main body in Chisengalumbwe ward, returning officer, Mr Lubasi Mutukwa, announced in Lusaka yesterday. The elections being conducted at Arackan Barracks and Zambia National Service camps at Makeni and Chamba Valley started on January 8 and would continue until February 11. Mr Mutukwa said this year's elections were more successful than those of 1980 because there was "great enthusiasm" among the top army leadership, most of whom were card-carrying members of UNIP. He declined to give comparative figures, but said out of 292 section seats 289 were filled while out of 292 youth league posts 288 were taken this year. Mr Mutukwa said he was convinced there was no need for a side programme as was the case the previous year. He said there were few uncontested posts. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jan 81 p 7]

TOURISM INCREASES--The number of business and holiday visits to Zambia is showing a steady rise in the last few years. According to the Monthly Digest of Statistics from the Central Statistics Office, Zambia had 1,167 tourists from January to March 1980. This compares with only 820 visitors during the same period the previous year. For the first three months of last year there were 4,995 business visits compared with 3,973 during the same period in 1979. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jan 81 p 2]

ARMS DEAL ENVOY RECALLED--The London-based Zambian diplomat implicated in a highly sophisticated arms deal scandal has been recalled, Government sources confirmed yesterday. Sources said the diplomat had been recalled so that he could be

interrogated to ascertain the truth about the allegations made against him in The Observer, which has exposed the scandal. The diplomat is said to have sold for K1,000 (about K1,700) what is known as an "end user" certificate to two British journalists from The Observer, who lied about their identity. The certificate purports to show that the Zambian Government wanted to buy arms for a special unit currently being formed in Zambia. Marked top secret and bearing the Government seal, the certificate also authorises a Mr Peter Daley of Daley Associates to acquire the arms on behalf of the Zambian Government. Commenting on the story which appeared in last Sunday's issue of The Observer, Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Mr Peter Kasanda said: "We have read the story and we have launched full-scale investigations to get the facts about it, and once investigations are over, the usual disciplinary procedure will take its course." [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jan 81 p 1]

DECENTRALIZATION WORKSHOP--President Kaunda will today address a workshop of district governors, district political secretaries, executive secretaries and Members of Parliament on decentralisation at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall. Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday, a State House spokesman said delegates should be seated by 09.00 hours for the President's speech at 10.00 hours. It is believed the roles of the various categories of officers will be explained at the three-day workshop which ends on Monday to clear the confusion which has arisen since the new system came into effect on January 1. Early this month Lusaka Urban governor Mr Bill Chanda said the position of district secretaries in urban areas had not yet been spelt out under the new system. According to the Act gazetted early this month, town clerks and district secretaries have become district executive secretaries or mere officers of councils who will serve up to five years. But this will only be possible if the Central Committee approves their tenure of office. Although they would continue enjoying the usual benefits for the next five years, they have been given no guarantee that after that period their services would still be needed. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Jan 81 p 5]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EX-TERRORISTS MOVED--Salisbury--More than 27,000 former terrorists throughout Zimbabwe are to be moved into new accommodation and are to be included in a national army feeding scheme which will cost the Government about R36-million for the coming year. Seven barracks are already under construction, with one at Wanie due for completion by March. Most of the barracks will accommodate a battalion and will cost about R1 200,000 each.--Sapa [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Jan 81 p 7]

SUCCESS OF CO-OPS--Salisbury--Peace is bringing prosperity to Zimbabwe's peasant farming co-operatives. The 328 co-ops marked 23,4 million (E4,25 million) worth of crops last year and supplied a record 211,6 million (R14,5 million) worth of agricultural items to peasant farmers. Many of the co-ops have been running for more than 20 years. The guiding hand behind the movement is the Ministry of Agriculture's marketing and co-operative services section which provides training, advice on management and an audit service. Peasant food production which dipped disastrously during the war is now on the up and up. "These co-operatives will thrive even more in the years ahead," predicted MCSS director Mr Colin Roberts, last week. The co-ops are not fully fledged collectives but groups of farmers--often as many as 200--working their own plots but combining to market their produce and obtain their agricultural requirements in bulk. Co-ops often build their own warehouses and offices. Dozens of government field workers are also active at grassroots level to make sure the co-ops operate efficiently.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Jan 81 p 7]

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